

V. HOUSING AND NEIGHBORHOOD RENEWAL PROJECTS

A. INTRODUCTION

It is the goal of the Montana CDBG Program to provide financial resources and technical assistance to local governments as they seek to respond to their unique housing needs. The CDBG Housing and Neighborhood Renewal category offers communities a wide range of activities to help them provide decent, safe and sanitary housing for their low and moderate income residents at an affordable price and to combat blighting influences in the community. A variety of activities can be combined in one single project as part of an overall housing strategy linked to the particular needs and circumstances of an individual community, as long as they are consistent with the community's analysis of housing needs and will achieve meaningful impact on them.

Three major developments have occurred which affect the ability of Montana local governments to respond to their housing needs:

- the economic impacts on homeowners and renters as a result of rapidly increasing energy costs;
- regulations adopted by HUD on September 15, 2000, regulating the treatment of lead-based paint in HUD-assisted housing units; and,
- increased concern regarding the presence of asbestos-containing materials in older housing and the necessity to properly abate and remove it, as necessary.

Because of the growing seriousness of the energy issue, the Montana CDBG Program is encouraging communities to consider housing activities which would focus on funding energy conservation improvements for housing owned or occupied by low and moderate income homeowners or renters. Also, HUD has adopted regulations regarding treatment of lead-based paint found in older homes that have cost implications for the administration of local housing projects. By focusing on lead-based paint stabilization as opposed to abatement (removal or permanent covering), where it is appropriate, communities can avoid some of the costs involved in complying with lead-based paint requirements, and continue to rehabilitate good housing stock that was built prior to 1978. See **Appendix I** for more information on the HUD/CDBG lead-based paint requirements. Similarly, health concerns relating to the disturbance of previously installed asbestos-containing materials in older housing now require enhanced inspection and development of proper abatement and disposal plans before undertaking rehabilitation.

This chapter contains an outline of policies concerning CDBG-assisted housing projects. See **Appendix D for application instructions, requirements, procedures and format for Housing and Neighborhood Renewal grant applications.**

B. ELIGIBLE HOUSING AND NEIGHBORHOOD RENEWAL ACTIVITIES

Eligible CDBG Housing and Neighborhood Renewal activities include:

- rehabilitate substandard housing,
- support construction of new permanent, long-term housing,
- weatherize and improve the energy efficiency of homes or apartments,
- finance or subsidize the construction of new permanent, residential units where a local nonprofit organization sponsors the project,
- provide for the replacement of older, energy-inefficient mobile homes with newer energy-efficient mobile or modular homes, other types of manufactured housing, or conventionally-built housing units,

- include site improvements or provision of public facilities to publicly-owned land or land owned by a nonprofit organization to be used or sold for new housing,
- demolish vacant, deteriorated housing units with the intent of making the sites available for new construction,
- acquire sites for use or resale for new housing,
- convert existing nonresidential structures for residential use,
- clean up junk and debris, and
- improve or construct public facilities related to a housing project, such as sidewalks, streets, or neighborhood parks.

Projects designed to provide housing facilities to be owned or operated by local governments or private, non-profit or for-profit corporations must be submitted under the fall Housing and Neighborhood Renewal grant competition (applications are due December 8, 2006 for the FFY 2007 Housing and Neighborhood Renewal category). This would include projects designed to provide temporary or short-term housing facilities to be owned or operated by local governments or private, non-profit corporations such as transitional housing, homeless shelters, or emergency shelters.

There are several basic types of activities that can be undertaken using CDBG funds under the Housing and Neighborhood Renewal category:

1. Community Renewal
2. Energy Conservation
3. Home Buyer Assistance
4. Housing Rehabilitation
5. New Construction
6. Preservation of HUD Project-Based Assisted Multi-Family Housing

1. Community Renewal

Applicants proposing local CDBG Housing and Neighborhood Renewal projects have the option of setting aside funds from their grant request for complementary CDBG activities that would result in a long-term, recognizable and visible impact and would promote overall community renewal.

Over its history, a major objective of the CDBG Program has been not only to improve local housing conditions, but also to combat neighborhood deterioration and community blight, and to encourage public and private community reinvestment. The CDBG program encourages local governments to undertake appropriate, complementary community renewal activities in conjunction with the principal housing activities proposed in a local project. This can include activities such as community cleanup and fix-up campaigns; demolishing hazardous, dilapidated, vacant buildings; preparing historic inventories prior to demolition; or improving or constructing sidewalks, streets, street lighting, or neighborhood parks or playgrounds.

Renewal activities can help maintain and enhance overall appearance and safety, neighborhood pride, and property values within the neighborhood or community where the principal housing activities will occur and encourage reinvestment in the neighborhood selected for housing activities. Community renewal activities may include loan or grant funds from public or private sources, entitlement or formula-based funds such as Community Transportation Enhancement Program (CTEP) funds from the Montana Department of Transportation or payments in lieu of taxes, or other cash which is available to help finance the proposed community renewal activities.

Under the term "Community Renewal," communities can also use CDBG funds to promote community re-development and "Smart Growth." For example, "in-fill" development can be encouraged by removing seriously dilapidated structures or improving vacant lots and providing new, stick-built construction, modular housing, or newer mobile homes on the same parcels.

These activities can be a cost-effective means of providing needed building sites for new homes because these sites are already served by public water, sewer and streets. Encouraging “in-fill” development can also be a tool for discouraging sprawl and loss of open space or agricultural land.

Applicants proposing local CDBG Housing and Neighborhood Renewal projects have the option of setting aside funds from their grant request for eligible CDBG activities that would result in a long-term, recognizable and visible impact and would promote overall community renewal. These activities may complement the principal housing activity and may increase the overall benefit from the principal activities proposed for the CDBG housing and neighborhood renewal project.

2. Energy Conservation

From the beginning of the CDBG Program in the mid-1970's, housing rehabilitation activities have been a major and traditional focus of local housing projects. For many years, Montana's CDBG Program encouraged communities to undertake cost-effective housing rehabilitation work on individual homes with a primary emphasis on addressing basic housing code deficiencies.

In recent years, demographic trends in Montana have prompted the MDOC CDBG staff to question whether traditional housing rehabilitation assumptions are still appropriate in the changing housing market. Many Western Montana communities have experienced rapid growth and corresponding increases in housing prices. Increasingly, local housing programs have found it difficult to accomplish cost-effective rehabilitation in the face of rising construction costs. In contrast, many Eastern Montana communities have experienced population out-migration and a decline in housing values. Conventional housing rehabilitation projects in these communities raise questions about the appropriateness of using scarce public funds to increase the numbers of adequate housing units in markets where the demand for housing is falling.

Another new development involves the implications of energy deregulation for low and moderate income households across Montana combined with soaring home heating costs due to the continuing increases in the price of natural gas and fuel oil. Obviously, the impact of rising energy costs falls most heavily on low and moderate income families.

For more than two decades, HUD research has demonstrated that housing activities that focus on energy conservation measures are the most cost-effective of all investments in our housing stock and provide the greatest financial savings for lower income homeowners and renters. **Because of the circumstances described above, the Department of Commerce is encouraging communities to consider housing rehabilitation activities which would focus principally on funding energy conservation improvements to housing owned or occupied by low or moderate income homeowners or renters.** The basic components of this approach to CDBG-funded housing energy conservation activities would include the following:

Eligible activities: Improvements to increase the efficient use of energy in structures through such means as installation of storm doors and windows, insulation, and the modification or replacement of heating equipment would receive top priority. The activities in the housing unit could also address lead-based paint hazard evaluation and reduction activities, life-safety building code issues, structural problems, or handicapped accessibility considerations. As appropriate, funds can also provide for the complete replacement of older, energy-inefficient mobile homes with newer energy-efficient mobile or modular homes, other types of manufactured housing, or conventionally-built housing units,

Grant or loan ceilings per structure: Spending over \$25,000 on rehabilitation work triggers more costly lead-based paint abatement requirements as indicated in **Appendix L**. Less strict stabilization requirements apply to housing units receiving \$25,000 or less in federal assistance for

housing rehabilitation work (not including lead-based paint remediation). Decisions on grants (deferred loans) vs. loans and loan terms would be based on the standard required HUD affordability analysis.

Energy conservation assistance should be coordinated with the Low Income Energy Assistance Program (LIEAP) and the Low-Income Weatherization Program (LIWAP) currently administered by the Montana Department of Public Health and Human Services (DPHHS) in coordination with the ten Human Resource Development Councils (HRDC's) throughout Montana. DPHHS administers a program in cooperation with the HRDC's to provide weatherization grants for qualified low-income individuals and households (including rental units); however, funding for that program is very limited. Combining these activities with the CDBG funds would provide maximum benefits for a greater number of low and moderate-income households.

For more information, please check the DPHHS Weatherization and Low Income Energy Assistance Program website:

<http://www.dphhs.mt.gov/programsservices/energyassistance/index.shtml>

3. Home Buyer Assistance

CDBG funds can be used for homebuyer assistance to expand home ownership opportunities for low and moderate income persons. These activities include: (1) the subsidy of interest rates and mortgage amounts for low and moderate income home buyers, (2) financing the acquisition of housing that will be occupied by the home buyers, (3) providing up to 50% of any down payment required, or (4) paying reasonable closing costs. Funds can also be used to provide for the replacement of older, energy-inefficient mobile homes with newer energy-efficient mobile or modular homes, other types of manufactured housing, or conventionally-built housing units,

4. Housing Rehabilitation

CDBG housing rehabilitation projects focus on bringing housing units up to basic code standards by addressing structural deficiencies, improving electrical systems, plumbing and roofing, and incorporating energy conservation measures.

CDBG funds are most often used to make low or no interest loans or grants to low and moderate income families for the rehabilitation of homes in substandard condition. CDBG funds can also be loaned to landlords at low interest rates to allow them to rehabilitate rental units that they agree to rent to low or moderate income families at affordable rents over a specified period of time. Communities planning housing rehabilitation projects need to consider the financial impact of requirements related to issues such as asbestos, lead water service lines, and historic preservation architectural standards.

References and Resources for Developing a Local Housing Rehabilitation Project

Copies of local housing program guidelines from other communities, and copies of previously successful CDBG applications and other related reference materials are available upon request from MDOC staff.

5. **New Construction**

Many Montana communities are experiencing rapid growth, resulting in serious shortages of affordable housing. CDBG funds can also be used for construction of new housing, with some limitations:

- CDBG funds can be used to help finance or subsidize the construction of new permanent residential units or to provide public facilities or site improvements to assist new housing construction for low and moderate-income families, where the CDBG project in conformance with HUD regulations will be developed and managed by a local non-profit or for-profit organization sponsored by a local government.
- A for-profit organization is eligible to be a subrecipient developer and/or owner of a new construction housing project if the CDBG grant funds are loaned to the for-profit by the applicant and the program income derived as a repayment of the loan is utilized by the local government grantee in accordance with CDBG requirements.
- A for-profit developer or owner may be eligible to receive CDBG grant funding to provide infrastructure for new subdivision that will include a benefit for LMI families subject to the state CDBG program receiving a HUD waiver for the project.

Local governments can directly undertake some activities that support new housing using CDBG funds, including:

- Acquisition of sites for use or resale for new housing;
- Clearance of sites for use or resale for new housing;
- Site improvements to publicly-owned land or land owned by a non-profit organization to be used or sold for new housing;
- The cost of disposing of real property, acquired with CDBG funds, which will be used for new housing; and
- The cost of converting an existing non-residential structure to residential use.

6. **Preservation of HUD Project-Based Assisted Multi-Family Housing**

Preservation of HUD project-based assisted multi-family housing developments has become a national priority. Many of these developments are 30 plus years old and in need of basic rehabilitation and energy conservation retrofits. Lead-based paint and asbestos removal issues may be involved with such projects. Often these properties are the only affordable housing opportunities available for very low-income persons and families in Montana's smaller communities.

Through the utilization of a combination of funding sources in conjunction with CDBG funds, such as, the Federal Low-income Housing Tax Credits available through the Montana Board of Housing, funds from the MDOC HOME Program, and USDA Rural Development (RD), the cost effective preservation of these projects may be possible in spite of costs incurred for mitigation of lead-based paint and/or asbestos, and other cost enhancing requirements such as, handling displacement and relocation issues for current project residents. However, the careful assessment of all potential costs associated with such a rehabilitation project by a licensed, professional architect is crucial to determine if a project can be cost-effective and financially feasible.

B. SPECIAL REQUIREMENTS FOR HOUSING AND NEIGHBORHOOD RENEWAL PROJECTS



IMPORTANT INFORMATION FOR APPLICANTS

TO APPLY FOR CDBG HOUSING AND NEIGHBORHOOD RENEWAL GRANT FUNDING, PLEASE DO THE FOLLOWING:

- 1) Follow instructions in **Appendix D**, *Application Instructions and Format for CDBG Housing Projects*.
- 2) Submit complete responses for each of the criteria outlined in *Section D. Housing and Neighborhood Renewal Category Ranking Criteria* found in this chapter.
- 3) Comply with the applicable special requirements of this section.

Applicants have the option of completing the income and expense forms found in Section C of the Uniform Application for Montana Housing Loan, Grant & Tax Credit Programs, 2006 Edition, or of providing the information requested in a similar format.



Please note that MDOC has resources to assist you in preparing your grant application. You can borrow copies of previously successful housing and neighborhood renewal applications submitted by communities and other related reference materials are available upon request from MDOC staff.

1. Special Requirements For All Housing and Neighborhood Renewal Projects

a. Summary of Local Housing and Neighborhood Renewal Project Policies and Procedures

An overall summary of the proposed policies and procedures to be used for the proposed housing and neighborhood renewal project must be included in the CDBG application.

In view of the extent of Montana's needs for housing and the limited CDBG funds available, MDOC encourages applicants to address the following in their proposed housing and neighborhood renewal project policies and procedures, as applicable to the proposed housing project:

- (1) Special financing techniques to "leverage" CDBG funds to encourage investment by homeowners and lenders, thereby increasing the total amount of funding available in order to assist a greater number of households.
- (2) The targeting of assistance to low and moderate-income households identified as having special needs, such as those with low incomes, or elderly, handicapped or minority members, or single parent households.
- (3) Financing policies which provide for an affordability analysis for potential beneficiaries to encourage financial participation by assisted households to the extent of their ability while recognizing homeowners' existing housing costs and ability to afford the costs of debt service.

- (4) Policies to allow a reasonable return on investment for rehabilitation of rental units undertaken by landlords.
- (5) Policies setting a reasonable ceiling on the amount of CDBG funds to be spent on any single household. (See discussion regarding grant ceilings on page 51.)
- (6) Costs for improvements necessary to permit use of the dwelling unit by handicapped persons.
- (7) Policies to routinely consider whether housing units are physically suitable for rehabilitation with particular emphasis on evaluation of the long-term cost-effectiveness of any proposed rehabilitation activities.
- (8) Local governments proposing housing rehabilitation activities must submit a summary of proposed procedures to deal with asbestos, lead water pipes, and historic preservation architectural standards. Local governments proposing housing activities that will involve improvements to housing structures constructed prior to 1978 must also submit a summary of proposed procedures to assess and stabilize or abate lead-based paint hazards.
- (9) Policies to encourage cost-effective rehabilitation work on individual units with primary emphasis on addressing basic housing code deficiencies and energy conservation needs.
- (10) As part of complementary activities, policies to encourage the removal of community blighting influences on the property of assisted housing units and in the neighborhood or area of the CDBG project.

b. Affordability of Rents and Loan Repayments

(1) Rents

HUD regulations require that in order for CDBG assistance to multi-unit structures to qualify as benefiting low and moderate income persons, "... the units must be occupied by low and moderate income persons at affordable rents."

Grantees have the option of either (a) establishing their own schedules for affordable rents, or (b) utilizing rent schedules not to exceed the current edition of the HUD "Section 8 Existing Fair Market Rents." This standard specifies maximum rents (including utility costs) by bedroom size, by county, for units available on the open market, which already meet decent, safe, and sanitary criteria under federal guidelines, and do not require rehabilitation.

HUD's Fair Market Rents are adopted for the HUD Section 8 Program that provides housing for low and moderate-income families that cannot afford to pay the prevailing rents in a community. The HUD Fair Market Rents are based on the availability of federal rent subsidies for the families participating in the Section 8 program. Because of this, the HUD rent figures are sometimes higher than actual local market rates. The use of the HUD Section 8 Existing Fair Market Rents to set ceilings on rental units assisted with CDBG funds (for which no rent subsidy is available) could result in establishing maximum rental rates which may not be affordable to low and moderate income families.

As an alternative, grant recipients are encouraged to establish their own schedules of affordable rents based on an actual market survey of prevailing rents in the community for various bedroom sizes of rental units. **Consistent with existing policy for other HUD-**

assisted housing programs, MDOC recommends that locally adopted, affordable rent schedules be established on the basis of not more than 85% of estimated typical rents in the community, according to the number of bedrooms per rental unit. According to HUD, "the 85% figure represents the lowest rent range at which a supply of standard quality units is normally available."

(2) Loan Repayments

Where CDBG housing assistance will be provided through loans to homeowners, in order to assure that the assistance will be affordable, grant recipients must incorporate provisions to assure that no more than 30% of a borrower's gross monthly income will be used to repay the total of the principal and interest, property taxes and insurance (or 35% if the average cost of monthly utilities is included). MDOC may permit grant recipients to establish lower standards or alternate debt-to-income ratios that consider other existing debt of borrowers, such as an automobile loan or fixed, long-term medical or day care expenses, as long as they appear reasonable and equitable.

c. Program Income

Any community that has been receiving program income from a previous CDBG project must submit a summary of past program income earnings, activities funded, and other information along with the CDBG grant application. See Chapter III, G (Program Income) and ***Appendix R***.

If the proposed CDBG project is anticipated to generate future program income, the applicant must include a plan for its future use and propose long-term administrative mechanisms for the oversight of these funds. For example, if your local government requested to retain program income received from its CDBG funded housing project after project closeout it would have had to complete a Program Income Plan as part of the required closeout. This Program Income Plan would outline the use of program income received in conjunction with a revolving loan fund for ongoing housing purposes to assist low and moderate income homeowners or renters, and may have included a goal to fund other eligible CDBG activities. See ***Appendix R*** for more discussion regarding CDBG program income requirements.

To comply with federal program income requirements, MDOC has established guidelines for local government grant recipients that retain and use program income. The guidelines are described in an MDOC publication entitled, ***CDBG Program Income and Revolving Loan Fund Manual***, which covers CDBG requirements and local government management and accountability for program income and revolving loans. This publication is available from the MDOC CDBG program.

d. Year-around Occupancy

Housing to be directly assisted with CDBG funds must be intended for occupancy by low and moderate income families the majority of the calendar year, with the exception of housing provided for migrant workers.

e. HUD's Lead-Based Paint Requirements for Housing Projects

Since the CDBG program was first established in 1974, housing rehabilitation activities have been a major focus of local CDBG housing projects. Regulations adopted by HUD on September 15, 2000, regarding the assessment and stabilization or abatement of lead-

based paint in CDBG-assisted housing units (see **Appendix I**) need to be considered when rehabilitation of pre-1978 housing units is proposed.

The Residential Lead-Based Paint Hazard Reduction Act of 1992 amended the Lead-Based Paint Poisoning Act of 1971 that established the current federal lead-based paint requirements. HUD has issued lead-based paint regulations implementing the Act that makes important changes in federal lead-based paint requirements for several HUD programs, including CDBG.

The new regulations define work practices that must be followed when dealing with lead-based paint in older structures. The requirements apply to housing built before 1978, the year lead-based paint was banned nationwide for consumer use. The regulations also expand requirements to protect occupants and workers from lead-based paint hazards until lead hazard reduction work is completed. The regulations apply to all CDBG housing rehabilitation and acquisition of structures to be used for residential purposes.

The rule does provide for some important exemptions – such as, housing exclusively for the elderly or for people with disabilities (unless a child under age 6 is expected to reside in the home), non-residential properties, and any rehabilitation that does not disturb a painted surface. Additionally, there are lesser requirements that apply to homes receiving \$25,000 or less in federally funded assistance for housing rehabilitation work (not including lead-based paint remediation). See **Appendix I** for an outline of these requirements. **Anyone considering applying for a housing rehabilitation project should first discuss the implications of the HUD lead-based paint regulations with MDOC CDBG staff to determine the requirements, options, and resources applicable to the proposed project.**

2. **Projects Involving New Housing Construction or Rehabilitation of an Existing Building**

a. **New Housing Construction**

Applicants proposing new construction to meet multi-family housing needs or the need for additional single family residences must provide data documenting the inadequacy of the community's available comparable housing stock and its condition. If new construction of a building is being proposed, the applicant must thoroughly document that no buildings exist within the community which are suitable for purchase and cost-effective modification.

This documentation should include an analysis by a professional licensed architect of both the physical and financial feasibility of modifying existing buildings which demonstrates that the most appropriate and cost-effective alternative is new construction. **Applicants proposing new housing construction must provide a Preliminary Architectural Report (PAR), as described below and in Appendix S.** All newly constructed housing units have to meet applicable property standards, including Section 8 Housing Quality Standards, (or FHA equivalent standards) and State building codes.

When CDBG is used to finance new housing construction work, in whole or in part, federal Davis-Bacon prevailing wage requirements apply.

b. **Threshold Requirements**

Under federal regulations, CDBG funds may be used to finance or subsidize the construction of new permanent residential structures only under the following circumstances:

- If a local, community-based, public or private non-profit or for-profit organization constructs the housing;
- If grant recipients reconstruct housing on the same site which is owned and occupied by low or moderate income persons where the need for the reconstruction was not determined until after CDBG-assisted rehabilitation began; or
- If grant recipients construct housing of "last resort" as described in 24 CFR, part 42, Sub-part I. This housing is limited to housing that is newly constructed for persons displaced by a CDBG project when the project is prevented from proceeding because comparable replacement housing is not available otherwise.

c. Rehabilitation of Buildings

If proposing rehabilitation of an existing building, the applicant must thoroughly document that the proposed improvements are the most reasonable, represent the best long-term solution, and are the most cost-effective to meet clearly defined deficiencies. The applicant should take into consideration the impact of asbestos, lead-based paint, lead water service lines, historic preservation architectural standards, relocation, and accessibility issues when undertaking this assessment.

Applicants proposing rehabilitation of an existing building must complete a preliminary architectural report (PAR) described below and in *Appendix S*. When CDBG is used to finance the rehabilitation of a residential property that has at least 8 units, Davis-Bacon wage rates apply.

d. Preliminary Architectural Report (PAR)

Applicants requesting assistance for construction of new buildings or rehabilitation of existing buildings must submit a Preliminary Architectural Report (PAR) prepared by a licensed architect that meets the minimum requirements described in *Appendix S (Preliminary Architectural Report for New Construction and Rehabilitation of Existing Buildings, Excluding Single Family Residences)* which can be secured from the CDBG Program:

http://comdev.mt.gov/CDD_CDBG_Hous.asp

e. Cost Estimates

Applicants proposing to do rehabilitation of single family residential property, including energy conservation projects, ***should include a detailed cost estimate*** from a licensed architect or registered contractor outlining the intended scope of work and expected costs for rehabilitation ***of a typical home in the project area***.

f. Special Design Considerations

Any special features in the project area or special regulatory standards that will result in an unusual facility design or a more costly design or construction practices (e.g., lack of right-of-way, topography, handicapped accessibility, historic preservation architectural standards) should be described. Applicants should also indicate the sources of cost estimates for each special design activity.

g. Cash Flow Analysis (for Multi-Family Housing)

CDBG applications proposing new multi-family housing construction activities must include a forecasted project cash flow statement (income and expense statement) analyzing income expected to be derived from a project and all project expenses for at least three years. Projected

expenses should include management and administration costs; utility costs; repairs and maintenance costs; insurance and taxes; reserves; and debt service. Applicants have the option of providing the income and expense forms found in Sections C-III through C-VI of the **Uniform Application for Montana Housing Loan, Grant & Tax Credit Programs, 2006 Edition** or provide the information requested in a comparable format.

In addition, applicants must provide a narrative response that thoroughly describes and explains the assumptions that the applicant has made. **NOTE: For non-profit and for-profit organizations, the required line item budget narrative, including description of assumptions, may be provided by referring to the appropriate portion of the narrative prepared in response to *Appendix N*.**

h. Manufactured Housing (Mobile Homes)

HUD defines a manufactured home (mobile home) as follows:

“Manufactured home” means a structure, transportable in one or more sections, which in the traveling mode, is eight body feet or more in width or forty body feet or more in length, or, when erected on site, is three hundred twenty or more square feet, and which is built on a permanent chassis and designed to be used as a dwelling with or without a permanent foundation when connected to the required utilities, and includes the plumbing, heating, air-conditioning, and electrical systems contained therein.

Manufactured housing (mobile homes) must conform to the following requirements in order to be eligible for assistance with CDBG funds:

- The unit meets or exceeds the standards established by the Manufactured Home Construction and Safety Standards Act 24 CFR 3280. All transportable sections of manufactured homes built in the U.S. after July 15, 1976, must contain a red label. The label is the manufacturer’s certification that the home section is built in accordance with HUD’s construction and safety standards. HUD standards cover Body and Frame Requirements, Thermal Protection, Plumbing, Electrical, Fire Safety and other aspects of the home. They are published in the Code of Federal Regulations at 24 CFR 3280.
- The unit and the land it rests on is in common ownership; and
- Upon completion of rehabilitation activities, the unit will be attached to a permanent foundation which cannot reasonably be relocated and which conforms to the Montana Department of Revenue criteria for assessment as an improvement to real property for tax valuation purposes.
- The unit meets or exceeds the 1993 HUD Manufactured Home Construction and Safety Standards for energy conservation (24 CFR Part 3280 and Part 3282).

MDOC will waive these requirements only when it finds, based on information provided by the grantee, that no alternative affordable housing is available for residents of such units in the community. All rehabilitation work must still meet HUD Section 8 Housing Quality Standards (or equivalent FHA standards) and all other codes, as applicable. Local governments undertaking either energy conservation improvements or conventional rehabilitation involving manufactured housing must follow the same procedure for “stick-built” units regarding treatment of lead-based paint as set forth in ***Appendix I***.

COMMENT: Experience has shown that problems have frequently occurred when attempts have been made to rehabilitate older mobile homes. Similarly, problems have frequently occurred when families are relocated to older mobile homes. Local government grant administrators are encouraged to use extra care and analysis when considering these options. Consideration of other alternatives, such as replacement with a conventional, "stick-built" home in standard condition, purchase of manufactured or modular housing which meets "Energy Star" standards, as well as down payment assistance for home purchase, should be carefully evaluated.

These alternatives may prove to be far more cost-effective in the long run. For example, when considering applications for mobile home rehabilitation, one community in Montana took into account not only the condition of the unit, but its market value in determining the amount of rehabilitation assistance to be offered. For mobile home units that have rehabilitation needs that are substantially greater than the value of the unit, the town can exercise the option of replacing the unit, with the owner's consent, with a new mobile unit that meets the 1993 HUD Manufactured Home Construction and Safety Standards. In that situation, the town will consider providing a down payment for a new mobile unit for the occupant if the occupant is financially capable of carrying a loan for the remainder of the principal.

3. Code and Standards Enforcement

"Rehabilitation" includes using CDBG funds to make improvements to substandard residential structures. Such improvements must meet or exceed requirements contained in current editions of the HUD Section 8 Housing Quality Standards (or FHA equivalent standards) and the following current codes adopted by the Building Codes Bureau of the Montana Department of Labor and Industry:

- International Building Code, 2003 Edition
- International Residential Code, 2003 Edition (one and two-family dwellings and townhouses up to three stories in height)
- International Existing Building Code, 2003 Edition
- Uniform Plumbing Code, 2003 Edition
- International Mechanical Code, 2003 Edition
- International Fuel Gas Code, 2003 Edition
- National Electrical Code, 2002 Edition
- International Energy Conservation Code, 2003 Edition
- American Society of Engineers, Boiler and Pressure Vessel Code, 2001 Edition

Note on Energy Conservation: Communities proposing rehabilitation or new construction of residential housing units should pay particular attention to the International Energy Conservation Code, 2003 Edition. This code was adopted in 2004 by the Building Codes Bureau of the Montana Department of Labor and Industry. The code establishes energy conservation standards for improvements to existing residential structure or construction of new residential housing units, as well as standards for other types of construction.

The Montana CDBG Program utilizes the definition of "substandard buildings" contained in the latest authorized edition of the International Property Maintenance Code published by the International Code Council. This information is available from the Montana Department of Labor and Industry (MDLI), Building Codes Bureau. Copies of the HUD Section 8 Housing Quality Standards are available from the Department of Commerce.

Permits must be obtained from the MDLI, Building Codes Bureau for all electrical and/or plumbing work (where a licensed plumber is performing the work) undertaken with CDBG funds

unless the grant recipient has been certified by the Bureau to enforce the codes cited above. In such cases, some permits will be obtained locally. The Building Codes Bureau maintains a listing of Montana counties and incorporated municipalities which are certified to enforce building, electrical, mechanical, and plumbing codes. In those cases where the Building Codes Bureau has not certified the grant recipient, permits must be obtained from the Bureau when rehabilitation involves structures with five or more units, or any commercial or public buildings.

Grantees will be responsible for assuring that proper authorities inspect such work. Options to provide code inspection may include interlocal agreements with governments that have existing building departments, arrangements with MDLI's Building Codes Bureau, or by contracting with qualified, private sector persons. Where possible, to preserve independence, local governments are encouraged to utilize the services of a separate individual to perform inspection services. All electrical and/or plumbing work not done by the owner of a single-family structure must be done only by electricians and/or plumbers licensed by the State of Montana. For further information, please contact:

Building Codes Bureau/Montana Dept of Labor & Industry
301 South Park, Room 430 -- P.O. Box 200517
Helena, MT 59620-0517
Phone: (406) 841-2300

Website: <http://mt.gov/dli/bsd/bc/index.asp>

4. For Projects Involving Non - Profit Or For- Profit Entities:

- a. **Appendix N:** Applicants applying on behalf of *non-profit* organizations which will operate and own or lease an assisted facility or project and *for-profit* entities that commit to serving LMI citizens **must provide the information required in Appendix N** (Special Requirements for Projects Involving Nonprofit or For-Profit Organizations).

Applicants should provide thorough responses to the information requested in Appendix N -- it will be used as a key element in ranking applications involving non-profit or for-profit organizations.

- b. **Past Accomplishment and Future Plans:** For applications where facilities or activities are proposed that will remain the responsibility of a nonprofit (or for-profit) entity, **the applicant must provide:** (1) a statement regarding past accomplishments of the organization and (2) plans for assuring proper operation, maintenance, and long-term management of the facilities or activities.
- c. **Cash Flow Analysis:** CDBG projects (such as assisted living facilities or new rental housing projects) that will be owned and operated by a non-profit (or for-profit) organization, including Community Housing Development Organizations (CHDO's), **must include a forecasted project cash flow statement** (income and expense statement) **for three years** analyzing income expected to be derived from a project and all project expenses. Projected expenses should include:
- Management and administration costs;
 - Utility costs;
 - Repairs and maintenance costs;
 - Insurance and taxes; reserves; and debt service.

The projected construction and development costs and long-term operation costs for the project should be thoroughly documented and line-item expenditures explained and justified.

In addition to *Appendix N*, **non-profit and for-profit organizations must submit completed sections A, B, C and D of the Uniform Application for Montana Housing Loan, Grant & Tax Credit Programs, 2006 Edition.**

D. HOUSING AND NEIGHBORHOOD RENEWAL CATEGORY RANKING CRITERIA

Housing and Neighborhood Renewal applications will be evaluated according to the following criteria and may be assigned up to a maximum of 800 points:

1. Community Planning and Citizen Participation	150 Points
2. Need	150 Points
3. Project Strategy and Community Efforts	200 Points
4. Benefit to Low and Moderate Income	150 Points
5. Implementation and Management	<u>150 Points</u>
TOTAL:	800 Points

COMMENT: A Housing and Neighborhood Renewal application must receive a minimum score of 575 points in order to be eligible to receive CDBG funds.



NOTE:

Each applicant must submit a narrative response to each ranking criterion. Failure to respond to a criterion or to comply with a pertinent and important application requirement will result in no points being awarded for that criterion.

For ease of reference, any documentation or exhibits related to the applicant's response to a CDBG ranking criterion should be placed in the application immediately following the applicant's narrative response to that criterion.



Please note that MDOC has resources to assist you in preparing your grant application. You can borrow copies of previously successful housing applications submitted by communities and other related reference materials are available upon request from MDOC staff.

ASSIGNMENT OF SCORING LEVELS

Each application will receive points depending upon its overall response to each criterion, “relative to its capacity and resources” and in comparison with the other housing and neighborhood renewal applications submitted. The list of general definitions and scoring levels are used as a guide in determining scores for each criterion. There are numerous variables involved in scoring each of the five criteria; as a result, the point level assigned may be higher or lower than the scoring level definitions would imply. Each application will be compared to the ranking issues under each ranking level to determine which level, overall, best reflects the application’s response or situation relative to the ranking criterion. It should be understood that the ranking team must have the ability to apply flexibility and judgment in assigning scores. In addition, as a result of continuing efforts to improve on the scoring levels, the scoring levels may be modified somewhat at any point in the process.

GENERAL DEFINITIONS FOR CDBG RANKING CRITERIA SCORING LEVELS

The following general definitions would be applied to all non-quantitative ranking criteria relative to the overall quality of the applicant's response or situation relative to the ranking criteria and applicable special requirements. The level actually assigned will also depend upon the applicant's specific responses to the overall ranking criterion and the applicable ranking issues listed under each criterion.

LEVEL 5

In order for an application to receive a "LEVEL 5", it would have to have provided a very complete narration that thoroughly addressed the overall criterion, applicable ranking issues, and minimum requirements, including very complete substantive supporting documentation to support its claims. The Applicant's response to the ranking criterion (or the Applicant's actions or situation relative to the ranking criterion) is considered exemplary, particularly innovative, or to be extremely consistent with the intent of the ranking criterion. There were no ranking issues of any significance that were not adequately addressed.

LEVEL 4

In order for an application to receive a "LEVEL 4", it would have to provide a very thorough narration addressing the overall criteria, applicable ranking issues, and minimum requirements, with strong documentation to support its claims. The Applicant's response to the ranking criterion (or the Applicant's actions or situation relative to the ranking criterion) is considered above average, very thorough, or to be very consistent with the intent of the ranking criterion. A "LEVEL 4" would not reflect the level of excellence or be as consistent with the intent of the ranking criterion as a "LEVEL 5" would be. The application may not have completely addressed some ranking issues, but these were considered to be minor concerns.

LEVEL 3

In order for an application to receive a "LEVEL 3", it would have provided an adequate narrative addressing the overall criteria, applicable ranking issues, and minimum requirements, with acceptable documentation to support its claims. The Applicant's response to the ranking criterion (or the Applicant's actions or situation relative to the ranking criterion) is considered average, adequate, or to be generally consistent with the intent of the ranking criterion. A "LEVEL 3" would meet the minimum requirements needed to respond to the criteria and document compliance with the special requirements pertinent to the ranking criteria. The application may not have adequately considered some ranking issues that were considered to be potentially important.

LEVEL 2

In order for an application to receive a "LEVEL 2", it would have provided some narration addressing the overall criteria, ranking issues, and minimum requirements, but may have provided weak or inadequate responses and/or documentation to clearly or completely support its claims or compliance with a requirement. The Applicant's response to the ranking criterion (or the Applicant's actions or situation relative to the ranking criterion) is considered below average, inadequate, or not entirely consistent with the intent of the ranking criterion. The application may not have been complete or did not consider or adequately address some ranking issues that were considered to be important.

LEVEL 1

In order for an application to receive a "LEVEL 1", it would have serious weaknesses in its narrative responses to the ranking criterion, ranking issues, and lack critical supporting documentation, or would fail to adequately document compliance with one or more of the general, threshold CDBG requirements or a critical special requirement for the category applied for. The Applicant's response to the ranking criterion (or the Applicant's actions or situation relative to the ranking criterion) is considered very weak, seriously inadequate or inconsistent with the intent of the ranking criterion. The application either did not address or did not provide sufficient information regarding several critical ranking issues.

LEVEL 0

In order for an application to receive a "LEVEL 0", it would have failed to provide a response of any kind or would not meet a general statutory threshold requirement for the CDBG program that is related to the ranking criterion.

1. COMMUNITY PLANNING AND CITIZEN PARTICIPATION -- 125 points.**RANKING CRITERION**

The “Community Planning and Needs Assessment Citizen Participation” criterion considers the following, relative to the capacity of the applicant:

- The adequacy and thoroughness of the planning process and citizen participation efforts used by the applicant to identify overall community development and housing needs, including the needs of low and moderate income persons, and the activities or actions it plans to meet the identified needs.
- The extent to which the proposed project is consistent with expressed public opinion and the applicant’s community development objectives, as well as the national and state objectives for the CDBG Program.
- The degree to which the applicant has considered the needs of low and moderate income residents and how the proposed project will benefit or impact low and moderate income persons.
- Whether the applicant has conducted a well documented and thorough analysis of overall housing and community development needs.

**The Community Needs Assessment Process for the
Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) Program**

The basic framework of Montana’s CDBG Program was established in 1982 by a 14-member Task Force composed of local government officials that was appointed by the Montana Department of Commerce (MDOC) to design the State’s CDBG program. The Task Force recommended including a requirement that communities conduct a “needs assessment” process before applying for CDBG funding. The intent of Task Force members was to encourage Montana communities to move away from a “crisis management” approach to community problem-solving and instead adopt a view of community development as a long-term process of planned, incremental actions to improve the community over time. In addition, the Task Force members felt strongly that broad public involvement was critical for the process of setting community development objectives and to build support to make a CDBG project successful.

Subsequently, in 1984, Congress amended the Federal Housing and Community Development Act to require that each CDBG recipient “identify its community development and housing needs, including the needs of low and moderate income persons, and the activities to be undertaken to meet such needs.” According to the legislative history for the amendment, Congress established this requirement to promote better-coordinated strategies for addressing local needs, particularly as they affect low and moderate income persons. Apparently, Montana’s CDBG Task Force and Congress independently developed similar requirements to address similar concerns.

To meet this requirement, the Montana CDBG Program requires that each local government applicant for a Public Facilities or Housing and Neighborhood Renewal CDBG project must conduct a planning process that considers and describes:

- 1. The applicant’s overall housing and community development needs, including the needs of low and moderate income persons; and**
- 2. Any actions it plans to meet the identified needs.**



Important Note for Counties:

A county is the appropriate, eligible applicant for CDBG projects intended to:

- **resolve problems within the unincorporated jurisdiction of a county;**
- **resolve problems that are truly countywide, regardless of jurisdiction; or**
- **assist a non-profit entity (such as a Human Resource Development Council) which serves county residents.**

The intent of the needs assessment requirement is that the local government would take a holistic approach to identify overall needs within its jurisdiction. When a county government is the applicant, the CDBG needs assessment requirement process applies to the entire county, not just to the needs of a specific sub-recipient or unincorporated community being sponsored by the county.

Any CDBG application submitted by a county on behalf of a sub-recipient or unincorporated community should describe the county's overall, countywide community development needs (including the unincorporated geographic area of the county), in addition to the particular needs of the entity which the county is applying on behalf of.

The description should cover, at a minimum, any needs in the three basic CDBG project categories -- economic development, housing and neighborhood renewal, and public facilities.

It is the intent of Montana's CDBG Program that governments take full advantage of their local planning programs and not unnecessarily duplicate their local planning efforts solely for the purpose of meeting complying with the CDBG "community needs assessment" requirement. In many cases, a local government may have already identified community development and housing needs and activities to meet the needs by preparing a community "Growth Policy." (The 1999 Montana Legislature, substituted the term "Growth Policy" for what was previously referred to as a "Comprehensive Plan" or "Master Plan" in state law.) Where a community has a current, adopted Growth Policy, MDOC strongly encourages local officials to use it or update it to meet the requirement that CDBG applicants "identify community development and housing needs" and possible activities to meet those needs.

Given the limited resources available to most communities, MDOC discourages stand-alone CDBG needs assessment activities or community surveys that are intended for CDBG application purposes only, which are not being coordinated with the local government's ongoing planning program. The Department has come to question the appropriateness of using scarce local funds to prepare a needs assessment that is focused solely on meeting the CDBG application requirement for a future project.

Instead, preparing or updating a Growth Policy would provide a document with much greater long-term value. In addition, completing or updating a Growth Policy would likely make any subsequent application to the CDBG Program more competitive in that points are awarded in the Housing and Neighborhood Renewal and Public Facility application competitions to those communities that have identified community needs and priorities through an up-to-date Growth Policy.

There is no one recommended procedure that applicants should use in identifying community development needs and possible solutions for those needs. Some people think that a "needs

assessment” means a community survey. A survey is one way to approach and identify community needs assessment, but there are other equally effective techniques. In the past, some local governments have assigned the task of identifying needs to an existing local planning board. Others have formed special short-term task forces or citizen committees or utilized community-wide town meetings, neighborhood meetings, or interviews with community leaders.

Some communities have already conducted very similar planning or needs assessment processes that may be used to meet the federal CDBG requirements to identify community development and housing needs. These include:

- Preparation of city or county growth policies, as discussed above.
- A number of communities have prepared “Resource Team Assessments” in conjunction with the Montana Economic Developers Association (MEDA).
- Several counties and multi-county areas have prepared a "Comprehensive Economic Development Strategy" (CEDS), previously termed “Overall Economic Development Plans,” with funding from the U.S. Economic Development Administration (EDA). The CEDS is a prerequisite for receiving financial assistance from several EDA programs.
- Some Montana communities have developed “Community Action Plans” with grants from the U.S. Forest Service.
- Other Montana communities have prepared “Needs Assessments,” “Strategic Plans” or “Community Vision Plans,” many with assistance from the community development staff from Montana State University’s Cooperative Extension Service.



Any of these planning processes can potentially be used to fulfill the CDBG community needs assessment requirement.

The CDBG requirement to evaluate community needs and identify activities to meet them can also provide an opportunity to review existing special purpose plans such as for capital improvements, economic development, housing, or urban renewal areas to determine if they still adequately reflect current conditions, needs, and community priorities.

The original intent of the needs assessment requirement process was to provide a community with a list of potential projects or actions that could be pursued over a period of years in order to improve the community. The needs assessment process does not have to be repeated if a previously prepared needs assessment, or planning process still accurately reflects existing conditions and priorities. **If an existing needs assessment or growth policy will be used as the basis for re-application, the local government can simply solicit public comments on the previously identified community needs and priorities and the planned activities to meet the needs at one of the required public hearings to see if they still appear to be appropriate and current.**

Some local governments have asked how often a community should re-evaluate community needs. In general, once every five years has been used as a standard, but the timing can vary according to local circumstances, particularly, if major changes have occurred within the community. For example, state law requires that local government growth policies be reviewed every five years and revised, if necessary.

Whether or not your community ultimately decides to apply for CDBG funds, the process of periodically involving local citizens in identifying community needs and priorities and possible activities to deal with them, is, in itself, valuable. It can provide local elected officials and other community

leaders with important feedback from citizens on their major concerns regarding the community and provide a “road map” for future projects to improve the community.

Alternative approaches for identifying community needs and possible solutions for them are explored in more detail in the CDBG handbook, *The Community Needs Assessment Process (updated April, 2006)*. Copies are available upon request from MDOC CDBG staff, or available from the CDBG website at: http://comdev.mt.gov/CDD_CDBG_CN.asp

In addition, a revised version of *Montana's Growth Policy Resource Book (April 2006)*, is now available to assist those communities that have chosen to update existing growth policies or prepare a growth policy for the first time. Please contact CDBG staff for more information or visit the following CDBG website: <http://comdev.mt.gov/Includes/MTGrowthPolicyBook.pdf>

Citizen Participation Requirements for the Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) Program

The citizen participation process should be viewed as more than simply compliance with a grant application requirement. The public involvement process can be a key factor in developing community understanding and support for a proposed CDBG project and ultimately lead to a more successful project. By involving the public up-front in the development of grant proposals, local governments can build the foundation for long-term community support for its community development program. A closely related concern is whether the needs assessment process meets federal CDBG requirements for providing citizens, especially low and moderate income residents, adequate notice and opportunity for meaningful involvement in the local planning process.

Based on HUD regulations, the Montana Department of Commerce has adopted the following requirements to insure adequate citizen participation:

Unless re-applying for the same project submitted unsuccessfully in the previous year, the applicant must hold a minimum of two public hearings, one before preparing the application and one prior to passage of a resolution by the governing body authorizing the submission of the application.

Applicants should hold the **first public hearing** not more than twelve months prior to the date of application. The **second public hearing** should be held not more than three months prior to the date of application.

A record of the required hearings must be submitted with the application for CDBG funds, along with copies of the public notices for the hearings or affidavits of publication for the notices. A verbatim record is not necessary; applicants should provide a list of the names of persons who attended and a summary of comments by local officials and citizens which is sufficient to reflect the comments made by those attending the meeting.

Applicants reapplying for the same project submitted unsuccessfully in the previous year must still hold at least one public hearing prior to the passage of the resolution by the governing body authorizing the submission of the application. The applicant should hold the hearing not more than three months prior to the date of application.

If an unsuccessful CDBG applicant is re-applying for a CDBG project, or if a community has previously gone through a needs assessment process, it is not necessary for the community to repeat the needs identification process "from scratch." If the community development and housing needs and priorities previously identified still appear to accurately reflect existing community conditions, the local government can simply solicit public comments on the previously identified community needs, and the

planned activities to meet the needs, at the first required public hearing to confirm that the previous needs assessment still appears valid.

Public notice must be provided before public hearings are held. Notice of each public hearing should be published at least once in a newspaper of general circulation in the community at least seven days prior to the hearing. Where possible, notice should also be directed to persons of low and moderate income or those persons who will benefit from or be affected by CDBG activities and/or groups representing low and moderate income persons. Hearings must be held at times and locations convenient to the general public and with reasonable accommodations for handicapped persons. For hearings where a significant number of non-English speaking residents can be reasonably expected to participate, federal law requires that arrangements be made to have an interpreter present.

In all cases, the local government must conduct the required public hearings, even if the local government is considering applying on behalf of a subrecipient, such as a local housing authority, human resource development council, or a county water and sewer district. Having the local government conduct the hearings, rather than delegating the task to a potential recipient of the CDBG funds, provides the most objective forum for considering alternative community needs (and potentially competing proposals for CDBG projects) and encourages a more frank discussion regarding any proposed community development projects.

SUGGESTION FOR APPLICANTS: Local officials and MDOC staff are well aware that formal public hearings are sometimes a very ineffective means of getting people involved or encouraging meaningful dialogue or discussion. The required CDBG "hearings" do not have to be formally structured or even be conducted in a hearing format to meet the CDBG public hearing requirement.

The CDBG Program encourages a neutral setting that promotes open discussion and an exchange of ideas regarding all community development and housing needs, priorities, and possible solutions. This can include an open town meeting or facilitated small group discussion with a final summation of identified community needs and solutions. Local officials may also want to use additional public involvement techniques such as open houses or presentations to local organizations to make more citizens aware of community needs and to solicit their ideas.

The First Public Hearing

The first public hearing is intended to give citizens an opportunity to identify and discuss their community's overall community development and housing needs and priorities, including the needs of low and moderate income persons, and to propose possible community improvement projects to meet those needs before the local government makes a decision on what project or projects it will seek CDBG assistance for. The first hearing should also cover:

- the amount of state CDBG funds estimated to be available to Montana communities, and
- a description of the kinds of activities that are eligible to be assisted with CDBG funds.

The federal Housing and Community Development Act requires that the public be provided with "information concerning the amount of funds available for proposed community development and housing activities and the range of activities that may be undertaken...." The purpose of the first hearing is to provide an objective and neutral forum for considering overall community needs and potentially competing or alternative proposals for CDBG projects to deal with those needs, within the local government's jurisdiction. **Applicants should hold the first public hearing not more than twelve months prior to the date of application.** Appendix H provides a sample model notice for the first public hearing.

SUGGESTION FOR APPLICANTS: As a practical matter, MDOC CDBG staff understand that local officials may have a possible project in mind for a CDBG application before the first public hearing to "identify community development and housing needs" is held. However, it is very important that the location of the first hearing be considered a neutral site, not intended to skew the selection of the proposed project toward a pre-determined community need, so that all potential CDBG projects can receive fair consideration before a decision to submit a particular project is made. For example, even though a county government may be considering a project to serve a particular unincorporated community, the first public hearing should be held in the county seat, rather than in that unincorporated community, so that all potential community development and housing needs can receive fair and impartial consideration as a potential CDBG project.

The same concept would apply to a city considering a project in a particular neighborhood. Likewise, a local government may be considering an application on behalf of a non-profit organization, such as for improvements to a senior center. In this case, it would be inappropriate to hold the hearing for identifying community needs at the senior center since this may discourage advocates for other community needs from coming forward or speaking out. The site of the first public hearing should be a neutral one that would encourage fair and impartial consideration of all potential CDBG projects.

In some cases, a local government may need to respond to a mandate from a state agency to improve a specific public facility. They may be under strong legal pressure to accomplish a particular project, such as upgrading the city wastewater treatment plant. The reason local officials rank this issue as their number one need is understandable. In this case, the citizen participation process can still be a valid way to educate local citizens regarding the community's obligation to assure adequate sewage treatment to protect Montana's environment. It can also involve real dialogue into HOW they accomplish goals. For example, which treatment alternative is most appropriate for the town's financial and technical capacity? Could they structure the financing in such a way as to minimize the financial impact on LMI families through the "targeting" of CDBG financial assistance? The citizen participation process may also identify other legitimate, but lower priority needs, that the local government could pursue funding for at a later time.

To minimize duplication, local governments may use advertised public hearings related to their planning program or other funding applications to meet the CDBG requirement for a public hearing prior to preparation of their CDBG application, as long as overall community needs and possible solutions are considered. **An increasing number of Montana counties and cities are cooperating to publicize and hold joint, annual hearings to consider overall community development and housing needs for both the city and county.** By this means, a single public hearing can meet the requirements of several state or federal programs, such as the MDOC CDBG, HOME, or Treasure State Endowment Programs (TSEP). This approach can also make participation more convenient for the public or interested organizations or groups.

The Second Public Hearing

The purpose of the second public hearing is to give citizens and potential beneficiaries of the proposed CDBG project (especially low and moderate income persons), or residents of the project area, adequate opportunity to consider the potential impacts and benefits of the community's proposed project and to comment on it, before the community submits the application. At this hearing, specific CDBG program requirements and related project issues should be reviewed. For example, if taxes or user charges will need to be increased as part of the cost of financing a CDBG project, it is especially important that residents be informed and understand the necessity of raising user costs. This is the key hearing at which the public should have the full opportunity to review and comment on the details of the scope and design of the proposed project, as well as all projected financial responsibilities falling on project beneficiaries.

To facilitate the participation of citizens who may be most affected by a proposed project, local officials may wish to hold the second public hearing in a location near the proposed project site, such as in an unincorporated community or a neighborhood in a larger city. For the second public hearing it would be appropriate, for example, to hold the hearing at a senior center proposed to be assisted. Again, to minimize duplication, local governments may conduct a single, consolidated public hearing to address the public hearing requirement for other funding programs while meeting the CDBG second public hearing requirement.



The date of the second public hearing on the proposed CDBG project should be held far enough in advance of the application deadline (but not more than three months prior to the date of application) so that local officials would have a reasonable amount of time to deal with any suggestions or concerns or objections stated by citizens at the hearing. *Appendix H* also includes a sample model notice for the second CDBG public hearing.

COMMENT: The CDBG Program is more concerned about substance, than form. It's not the number of hearings or meetings that have been held -- it's the quality of the dialogue that is taking place among and between citizens and the local officials. Does the needs assessment and citizen participation process reflect one-way communication of a project that is a "done deal" where the basic concept or design has been decided in advance by a consultant or are local officials really soliciting public comment suggestions and listening to what is being said? Are they willing to modify the proposed project in response to public comments suggestions or concerns? Is the process "bottom-up" or "top-down?"

The federal Housing and Community Development Act requires MDOC to adopt "a detailed Citizen Participation Plan." To receive CDBG funds, both MDOC and applicants for grants must certify that they are carrying out citizen participation in a manner that complies with this plan.

Montana's CDBG Citizen Participation Plan and the required Certifications for Application are found in *Appendix Q*. The requirements described above are the key elements of Montana's "Citizen Participation Plan."



DIRECTIONS FOR APPLICANTS:

- The MDOC CDBG staff will consider the following ranking issues in scoring applications for this criterion. Applicants should make sure that their narrative response to the ranking criterion thoroughly addresses the questions that are applicable to their proposed CDBG project.
- The applicant should respond "point by point" to the following issues, but to reduce duplication, the applicant may reference other sections of the application where the issue has already been addressed.
- In addition to providing a reference, you should include a statement that describes the relationship of what is being referenced to the ranking issue or special requirement. For example, state "See page 20, paragraph a. of the Uniform Application which provides a detailed description of alternatives considered" as a response to a ranking criterion or special requirement.

In addition, for ease of reference, applicants should provide any appropriate documentation or pertinent exhibits immediately following their responses to the *APPLICATION RANKING ISSUES*, rather than appending them to the end of the overall application.

Appropriate exhibits for this ranking criterion would include minutes of hearings, attendance sign-up sheets, newspaper clippings, newsletters, special bulletins, flyers, etc., regarding the needs assessment process, public hearings and any other related public meetings.

APPLICATION RANKING ISSUES

A. Community Planning

1. Did the applicant describe its overall community development needs, including the needs of low and moderate income persons, in the areas of economic development, housing and neighborhood renewal, and public facilities, and the processes used to determine them?
2. Did the applicant describe its relative priorities for responding to the overall identified community development needs? (*Priorities may be listed in an adopted Growth Policy or established during Needs Assessment hearings and surveys.*)
3. Did the applicant describe the actions or activities it plans to meet the identified needs? (*Recommendations included in an adopted Growth Policy may document planned actions or activities.*)
4. Did the applicant describe its rationale for selecting the proposed CDBG project over other potential community projects that were considered? (*If a county application, did the county describe its rationale for why the proposed CDBG project should be the highest priority over other potential needs within the county that were considered?*)
5. Has the applicant described its established priorities for dealing with its housing and neighborhood renewal needs through an officially adopted housing plan or a housing element included in an adopted growth policy?
6. Did the applicant identify any significant patterns or concentrations of lower income households or groups of particularly disadvantaged persons (such as single parent heads of households or seniors) in the community or county, or consider public facility or other community problems that especially affect the welfare of low and moderate income residents? Did the applicant show how the proposed project would benefit or impact these persons?
7. Does the project appear reasonable and appropriate, given long term demographic trends as reflected by Census 2000 (population increases or decreases, growth in unincorporated areas, increases in elderly population, etc.)? ***Please refer to Appendix T which includes 1970, 1980, 1990, and 2000 Census information for all Montana counties, incorporated cities and towns, and special Census Designated Places.***

B. Citizen Participation and Community Support

1. Did the applicant describe the process it used to encourage citizen participation in the identification of overall community development needs and priorities, and the actions or activities it plans to meet the identified needs?

2. Did the applicant describe the dates, times, and locations of the two required public hearings and provide copies of attendance lists, meeting summaries or minutes sufficient to reflect comments made by local officials and the citizens attending? For example, do the minutes reflect the fact that at the first public hearing citizens were given the opportunity to discuss community needs in general (not just those related to the contemplated CDBG application) and that specific project details were thoroughly covered at the second public hearing?
3. Is the proposed project consistent with expressed public opinion and does it have strong public support?
 - a. Has the public had reasonable opportunity to make comments on the proposed project and have any concerns been addressed by local officials?
 - b. Did any public comments suggest that the project could potentially have any negative impacts on the community, community service providers or recipients, or LMI, senior or disabled persons living in the community?
 - c. Have the desires of the persons to be served by the project been solicited and articulated through meetings, surveys, or other means? Does the project reflect the expressed preference of potential project beneficiaries regarding project details such as location, design, and scope?

C. National and State CDBG Objectives

1. Is the applicant's proposed project consistent with the primary objective of the CDBG Program: "The development of viable urban communities by providing decent housing and a suitable living environment and expanding economic opportunities, principally for persons of low and moderate income?"
2. Has the applicant described one national objective for the CDBG Program that is appropriate and pertinent to the proposed project? (See Appendix B.)
3. Has the applicant described one state objective for the CDBG Program that is appropriate and pertinent to the proposed project? (See Appendix C.)

Please do **not** provide an extensive response referencing multiple state and national CDBG objectives.

D. Other Information

Did the applicant provide any other pertinent information that could improve the application's score for this ranking criterion?

SCORING

Each application will receive points depending upon its overall response to the "Community Planning and Citizen Participation" criterion, in comparison with the other applications submitted:

BEST	5 --	125 points
	4 --	100 points
	3 --	75 points
	2 --	50 points
	1 --	25 points
	0 --	0 points

2. **NEED** -- 150 points

The “Need” ranking criterion will evaluate “need” from two perspectives:

- “the applicant’s need for the CDBG project” and
- “the applicant’s overall need for CDBG financial assistance.”

RANKING CRITERION

The “Need” criterion considers the following, relative to the capacity of the applicant:

NEED FOR THE CDBG PROJECT

The need for a local housing and neighborhood renewal project can result from a variety of causes including the deterioration of the local housing stock and other buildings, property abandonment, the lack of affordable housing due to an inadequate supply of housing units, low household incomes, high financing costs, strong market demand, or rising energy costs. The “Need” criterion will consider the overall need for the activities to be addressed by the proposed CDBG project in comparison with the needs reflected in the other Housing and Neighborhood Renewal applications submitted for funding.

Applicants proposing CDBG-funded activities that, overall, are considered to be addressing the most severe and immediate needs will receive the highest score. **In ranking the relative “need for the project” among competing applications, priority will be placed on:**

- addressing community housing or neighborhood renewal needs that are directly related to protection of public health and safety, as documented in a Preliminary Architectural Report (PAR) or housing condition survey;
- addressing housing problems which especially affect low-income residents of the community or particularly disadvantaged persons considered “at risk” for securing affordable and decent, safe and sanitary housing (minorities, single parents with children, elderly or children, or the physically or mentally disabled); and
- whether the need for the proposed project has been well documented by a thorough analysis of the community’s overall housing needs, as well as the needs within the project area.

Highest priority will be given to housing and neighborhood renewal projects that are designed to eliminate serious and immediate threats to the public’s health or safety. Combining high priority activities with activities considered lower priority may result in the assignment of a lower overall ranking score.

OVERALL NEED FOR FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE

The evaluation of the applicant’s “overall need for financial assistance” will consider whether:

- the applicant’s presentation of the proposed project budget, funding strategy, and documentation of local financial limitations clearly support the applicant’s need for the amount of CDBG financial assistance requested;
- the applicant has demonstrated that the level of financial participation in the proposed project by local government and private or non-profit entities is the maximum that can reasonably be expected; and
- the applicant’s overall need for CDBG assistance is comparatively greater than other applicants’ needs.

Applicants should request CDBG funding only to the extent that they cannot finance their projects without CDBG assistance. The analysis of the need for CDBG financial assistance will consider the overall level of funding available to assist the proposed project from various sources.

The financial analysis will evaluate the ability of the applicant, sub-recipient and/or intended beneficiaries to borrow funds or to otherwise finance a project without the use of CDBG funds or with a lesser amount of CDBG funds. The evaluation of the applicant's "need for financial assistance" will also serve as the basis for MDOC's recommendations regarding the amount of financial assistance to be awarded each project.

REQUIREMENTS:

A. Housing Rehabilitation Activities

Applicants proposing housing rehabilitation activities should provide:

1. **Housing Data Summary Form** (See ***Appendix L.***) This form is used to summarize data specific to housing and community renewal conditions within the designated project area.

Applicants may provide additional information regarding housing conditions from the Statewide Housing Condition Study which is available from the MDOC Housing Division (841-2820) or on-line at: http://housing.mt.gov/Hous_CP_HsgCondStd.asp. (Also see ***Appendix P.***)

2. **Data on the Structural Condition of Housing and Other Buildings in the Proposed Project Area**

Applicants should provide:

a. Summary data based on the completed Structural Condition Survey Form. (See ***Appendix L.***) Applicants planning to conduct a local housing condition survey should use the MDOC format, including a narrative description of the project area including the number and percentages of:

- substandard housing units;
- moderately substandard housing units (most appropriate for rehabilitation);
- substantially substandard housing units;
- severely substandard housing units (appropriate for demolition);
- vacant housing units among the above categories; and
- other blighting conditions within the project area.

b. A map of the area surveyed and a summary of the overall results of the structural condition survey (or comparable data presented as an alternative). The map should graphically represent the results of the local housing condition survey (*or comparable data presented as an alternative*) by indicating the location and condition of all structures in the proposed project area. The summary and map should also address the general condition of nonresidential structures and land uses within the proposed project area, as well as any blighting features in the area, noting which would and would not be addressed by the proposed project.

B. Non-profit and For-profit Organizations

The CDBG program needs to be able to verify the financial viability and capacity of organizations to be involved in the construction, ownership and long-term management of projects proposing to use CDBG funds. **Applicants applying on behalf of sub-recipient non-profit and for-profit organizations which will construct, operate, own or lease an assisted facility or project should provide all information required by Sections C and D of Appendix N.**

Please refer to item 4 of Section C (Special Requirements for Projects Involving Non-Profit or For-Profit Entities), page 28. **Responses to the information requested will be utilized by CDBG staff in the ranking of Criterion 2.**

C. Other Housing and Neighborhood Renewal Projects

Other housing and neighborhood renewal projects not involving non-profit or for-profit organizations must:

- submit completed sections A, B, C and D of the Uniform Application for Montana Housing Loan, Grant & Tax Credit Programs, 2006 Edition) available on-line at: http://housing.mt.gov/Hous_Apps.asp; and
- provide detailed information on the entity's budget and manner of operation.

D. Construction of a New Building or Rehabilitation of an Existing Building Other Than a Single Home

Applicants applying for the construction of a new building to be used for housing (or for the rehabilitation of an existing building to be used for housing) **must submit a Preliminary Architectural Report (PAR)**. The PAR must meet the minimum requirements described in Appendix S (Preliminary Architectural Report for New Construction and Rehabilitation of Existing Buildings, Excluding Single Family Residences). Applicants should refer to page 25 above (New Housing Construction) and Appendix S for further discussion of application requirements.

NOTE: Applicants may reference the PAR in responding to the "Need" ranking criterion. Attached exhibits should include documentation sufficient to verify the housing needs and conditions that are to be addressed by the proposed project and need for CDBG financial assistance.

MDOC's Census and Economic Information Center

An important source for housing-related data is MDOC's Census and Economic Information Center (CEIC, 406/841-2740), the official source of U.S. Census data for Montana. CEIC is located within the Business Resources Division of the Montana Department of Commerce and assists individuals, businesses, governments, communities and economic development efforts by providing Montana demographic and economic information and statistics, as well as technical expertise. CEIC is the designated state agency to provide user access to electronic data from the 2000 Census and to receive, reproduce, and distribute maps produced by the U.S. Census Bureau. CEIC coordinates Census 2000 programs in Montana for the Census Bureau and adds new data to its website as the U.S. Census Bureau releases it. CEIC also maintains a collection of documents and electronic files that address the economy and population of the state (historical as well as current), including special papers and statistical reports from federal agencies and other Montana state agencies. CEIC compiles and updates the Montana County Statistical Reports, which are a collection of demographic

and socioeconomic data for the state of Montana and its 56 counties and for the state. The Census and Economic Information Center's website (<http://ceic.mt.gov/index.asp>) allows anyone to research and gather pertinent data in an easily accessible manner.

The Montana Consolidated Plan

Another excellent source for housing-related data is the **Consolidated Plan** published by the Department of Commerce, Housing Division. Contact the Consolidated Plan Coordinator with the HOME Program at (406) 841-2820 or DOCHome@mt.gov (website: http://housing.mt.gov/Hous_CP.asp) for a copy of the Plan and any published updates or related studies. A description of these resources and the Housing Division website address appear in **Appendix P**.



DIRECTIONS FOR APPLICANTS:

- The MDOC CDBG staff will consider the following ranking issues in scoring applications for this criterion. Applicants should make sure that their narrative response to the ranking criterion thoroughly addresses the questions that are applicable to their proposed CDBG project.
- The applicant should respond “point by point” to the following issues, but to reduce duplication, the applicant may reference other sections of the application where the issue has already been addressed.
- In addition to providing a reference, you should include a statement that describes the relationship of what is being referenced to the ranking issue or special requirement. For example, you could state, “See page 20, paragraph a. of the Uniform Application which provides a detailed description of alternatives considered” as a response to a ranking criterion or special requirement.
- This ranking criterion will also be scored based upon the information contained in the applicant's **Uniform Application for Montana Housing Loan, Grant, & Tax Credit Programs 2006 Edition** (available on-line at: http://housing.mt.gov/Hous_Apps.asp) and in any applicable PAR. Applicants should reference pertinent sections of the Uniform Application and any applicable PAR in their narrative responses.

In addition, for ease of reference, applicants should provide any appropriate documentation or pertinent exhibits immediately following their responses to the APPLICATION RANKING ISSUES, rather than appending them to the end of the overall application.

APPLICATION RANKING ISSUES

A. Need For the CDBG Project

1. Did the applicant's analysis document long-term, local demand for additional affordable and decent housing to support community development? Has the applicant clearly documented an inadequate supply of affordable, decent, safe and sanitary housing stock to serve low and moderate households (owners or renters)?
2. Does the applicant's analysis of housing needs address the existence of dilapidated housing or other structures or the existence of blighting conditions and renewal needs within particular neighborhoods or areas within the community which discourage reinvestment? If applicable, did the applicant describe the situation and attach maps?

3. Did the applicant identify any housing problems that especially affect low-income residents (home owners and renters) of the community or particularly disadvantaged persons considered “at risk” for securing decent, safe and sanitary housing (minorities, single parents with children, elderly or children, or the physically or mentally handicapped)? How would the proposed project relate to and impact these housing problems?
4. Does the applicant’s housing plan or growth policy housing element address substandard housing units, housing units that represent health and safety problems, and/or housing units in need of rehabilitation for energy conservation purposes?
5. Has the applicant’s analysis of community housing needs taken into account long-term population trends as identified through the Census 2000, such as increases or declines in population, increase in disadvantaged groups, increase in numbers of seniors expected to be residing within the community, new development in surrounding unincorporated areas, concentrations of low income households, etc. Is the applicant’s selected project consistent with long-term demographic projections? (*See Appendix T.*)
6. Did the applicant adequately document that a reasonable number of persons have expressed a need for the project and have an interest in taking part in the housing assistance that would be provided by the project? (*Applicants are not expected to conduct a pre-screening process to establish eligibility of individual households for the project.*) Did the applicant adequately demonstrate that there are an adequate number of potential clients eligible for the project by utilizing 2000 Census data or by providing “capture rate” data from a market survey prepared for the proposed project?
7. Did the applicant provide any other information to substantiate the need for the proposed CDBG project?

B. FOR ALL HOUSING AND NEIGHBORHOOD RENEWAL PROJECTS:

Overall Need for CDBG Financial Assistance

1. Did the applicant document serious efforts to consider all appropriate federal, state and local (including program income earned from previous CDBG projects), public and private funding sources that could potentially assist with this project? Has the applicant thoroughly demonstrated that other private, and local, State or federal public resources are not available at reasonable cost to address the identified need?
2. Did the applicant document serious efforts to accomplish the leveraging of non-CDBG funds to support the project?
3. Did the applicant or subrecipient clearly explain and document that the specific amount of its request for CDBG financial assistance is necessary and reasonable relative to its financial capability?
4. Did the applicant explain the rationale for amount of non-administrative CDBG funds requested per LMI household? *CDBG funds per household is determined by dividing the total amount of CDBG funds requested by the total number of LMI households (or as appropriate, individuals) to be served by the proposed CDBG housing and neighborhood renewal project.*

C. FOR PROJECTS INVOLVING NON-PROFIT ORGANIZATIONS OR FOR-PROFIT ENTITIES

The information necessary to score the following questions will be taken from the applicant's response to sections C and D of Appendix N (*Special Requirements For Projects Involving Non-profit or For-Profit Organizations*).

Applicants do not need to provide any narrative response to the following questions unless they are providing additional information (beyond that asked for in Appendix N) that they believe would be helpful to their score for this ranking criterion.

Past and Current Method of Operation

1. Did the organization provide financial statements for the past three years of operation, with a complete narrative describing past and current financial operations?
2. If the organization or entity is carrying debt, did the applicant explain the circumstances, how much, the terms and conditions, and when any debts will mature?
3. Did the applicant provide a thorough discussion by line item regarding current and proposed sources and uses of funds? Are they appropriate for the proposed housing and neighborhood renewal project?

Future Operation Plan

1. Did the organization provide detailed cash flow and budget projections for a period of three years after project completion, including a line item explanation of projected costs for the facility?
2. Did the organization thoroughly describe why its assumptions regarding long-term expenses and revenues are reasonable?
3. Did the organization explain what the projected debt service would be as a result of this project, and whether the organization can be assured of the long-term cash flow to meet its debt obligations?

D. OTHER INFORMATION

Did the applicant provide any other pertinent information which could improve the ranking of its application for this ranking criterion?

SCORING

Each application will receive points depending upon its overall response to the "Need" ranking criterion, in comparison with the other applications submitted:

HIGHEST NEED	5 =	150 points
	4 =	120 points
	3 =	90 points
	2 =	60 points
	1 =	30 points
	0 =	0 points

3. PROJECT STRATEGY AND COMMUNITY EFFORTS-- 200 points

RANKING CRITERION

The “Project Strategy and Community Efforts” criterion considers the following, relative to the capacity of the applicant:

- The degree to which the applicant has developed a cost-effective, well-reasoned, appropriate, and achievable strategy which can reasonably be accomplished with available resources;
- The extent to which the proposed activities represent the applicant's most effective option for achieving maximum impact on selected housing needs;
- The amount of CDBG assistance requested per benefiting household is reasonable and appropriate;
- The degree to which any proposed community renewal or secondary activities are complementary to and in support of the overall housing activities and will enhance the overall impact of the project;
- Where an applicant proposes rehabilitation activities or activities that will result in the construction of additional housing units, there is a documented long-term local demand for additional affordable and decent housing units;
- The applicant has demonstrated substantial past efforts and proposed efforts to deal with housing and neighborhood renewal problems through non-financial community efforts, such as a commitment to community planning, land use regulation and code enforcement, blight removal and neighborhood clean-up, past housing projects, or other activities to promote affordable housing, housing choice, and community preservation and reinvestment; and
- The applicant has demonstrated efforts to avoid adverse impacts from the project.

REQUIREMENTS:

1. Summary of Local Housing and Neighborhood Renewal Project Policies and Procedures

An overall summary of the proposed policies and procedures to be used for the proposed housing and neighborhood renewal project must be included in the CDBG application for all housing and neighborhood renewal projects.

For a discussion of policies and procedures that may apply to the proposed project see 1(a) under Special Requirements on page 21.

2. Other Requirements

Applicants responding to this ranking criterion should address, as applicable, B. Special Requirements for Housing and Neighborhood Renewal Projects beginning on page 21 above, in addition to providing a summary of local housing and neighborhood renewal project policies and procedures. Several of these special requirements are pertinent to this ranking criterion.

3. Limitation on CDBG Funds Per LMI Household or Individual

In view of the extent of Montana's housing needs and the limited CDBG funds available, MDOC encourages applicants to limit the proposed ceiling on CDBG grant assistance per benefited LMI household or individual for their proposed projects to reasonable and appropriate levels. MDOC discourages grant assistance (non-loan) over \$25,000 per low and moderate income household or individual unless a low or moderate income family or individual clearly lacks sufficient financial capacity to repay a loan and without additional grant assistance, would be denied decent, safe and sanitary housing conditions.

Applicants contemplating grant assistance that would exceed \$25,000 per LMI household should contact the CDBG Program to discuss the circumstances involved. The \$25,000 per household limitation would not apply to those circumstances where funds are loaned to families which would later be recaptured at the time of sale and then made available for loans to assist other LMI households.

- CDBG funds per LMI household is determined by dividing the total amount of CDBG funds requested by the total number of LMI households (or, as appropriate, individuals) to be served by the proposed CDBG housing and neighborhood renewal project.



DIRECTIONS FOR APPLICANTS:

- The MDOC CDBG staff will consider the following ranking issues in scoring applications for this criterion. Applicants should make sure that their narrative response to the ranking criterion thoroughly addresses the questions that are applicable to their proposed CDBG project. The applicant should respond "point by point" to the following issues, but to reduce duplication, the applicant may reference other sections of the application where the issue has already been addressed.
- In addition to providing a reference, you should include a statement that describes the relationship of what is being referenced to the ranking issue or special requirement. For example, state "See page 20, paragraph a. of the Uniform Application which provides a detailed description of alternatives considered" as a response to a ranking criterion or special requirement.
- This ranking criterion will also be scored based upon the information contained in your **Uniform Application for Montana Housing Loan, Grant & Tax Credit Programs, (2006 Edition)** (available on-line at: http://housing.mt.gov/Hous_Apps.asp), and, if applicable, the information provided in response to Appendix N, and/or any PAR/PER prepared for the project. In order to avoid repetition, you may reference your responses to pertinent sections of the Uniform Application or Appendix N in your narrative responses.
- It is not expected that you will be able to respond to all of the situations described below. The following ranking issues reflect the variety of possible means for responding to the "Project Strategy and Community Efforts" that CDBG applicants have documented in the past.
- If the applicant local government is applying **on behalf of** a sub-recipient (such as a private non-profit organization or a local government entity such as a housing authority), **the responses to the applicable questions below should describe the corresponding "Project Strategy and Community Efforts" of both the local government and the organization it is applying on behalf of.**

In addition, for ease of reference, applicants should provide any appropriate documentation or pertinent exhibits immediately following their responses to the APPLICATION RANKING ISSUES, rather than appending them to the end of the overall application.

APPLICATION RANKING ISSUES -- PROJECT STRATEGY AND COMMUNITY EFFORTS

A. Project Strategy – Applicable to All Proposed Housing and Neighborhood Renewal Projects

1. Has the applicant developed a well-reasoned, cost-effective, appropriate, and achievable strategy that can be reasonably accomplished with available community resources, as well as any other necessary state and federal public housing resources (including program income earned from previous CDBG projects)?
2. Has the applicant demonstrated a sound and persuasive rationale to explain why the housing activities proposed are the most appropriate ones to meet the identified needs by discussing the alternatives considered before selecting this option? **If a PAR was required for the proposed project, please discuss the alternatives considered in the PAR.**
3. Has the applicant realistically evaluated the availability of local private resources to accomplish the proposed activities, such as local lenders, contractors, lead-based paint inspectors and contractors trained in stabilization or abatement, building material suppliers, property management companies, first-time homebuyer programs, or temporary tenant relocation sites?
4. Has the applicant demonstrated that the proposed project strategy is reasonable and appropriate, taking into account documented local demographic trends and housing conditions? Has the applicant documented long-term local demand for additional decent and affordable housing units?
5. Has the applicant considered the potential long-term positive and negative impacts the proposed project would likely have on other community housing needs or segments of the local housing market, if implemented?
6. If the applicant is proposing to rehabilitate single family residences, have cost estimates been obtained from a licensed architect or registered contractor to assess the expected average cost of rehabilitating substandard dwelling units in accord with the project's proposed scope of activity? *(See this special requirement for housing and neighborhood renewal projects listed on page 25 of these guidelines.)* Does the strategy appear reasonable and appropriate regarding the number and type of housing units and the CDBG cost per unit to be assisted, as well as the extent of improvements proposed?
7. In those cases where CDBG funds will be granted to qualified households, do the CDBG funds requested exceed \$25,000 per LMI household or individual assisted? If yes, has the applicant adequately justified the proposed level of assistance per household?
8. Has the applicant demonstrated that the project would likely leverage other public and private sector resources? Do the proposed policies for CDBG financial assistance provide for analysis of the financial situation of each housing assistance applicant, including homeowners, renters and landlords to ensure that terms and financing techniques are appropriate and affordable, and are consistent with prudent management of limited public funds?

9. Are any proposed "leveraging" arrangements clearly documented by firm commitments from developers, financial institutions, or organizations? Do the commitments include concessions from standard financing terms or conditions such as reduced origination fees or interest rates?
10. Does the strategy appear reasonable and appropriate given public opinion and the potential response of homeowners, renters, the owners of rental housing, or any other interested parties to the proposed project design?
11. Has the applicant proposed any community renewal or other supportive activities complementary to the principal housing activities that are likely to enhance the overall impact of the project and increase the visible impact of the project on the neighborhood or other area of the community to be assisted? (*Supportive activities might include: financial counseling, home buyer/home maintenance workshops, provision of rehabilitation workshops for non-CDBG eligible residents, or energy conservation/weatherization activities, or referral programs to publicize non-CDBG options for financing home improvements or home purchase*).
12. Has the applicant provided a summary of proposed housing and neighborhood renewal project policies that adequately address the applicable issues described on page 21 of these guidelines?

B. Energy Conservation Projects

If energy conservation activities are proposed:

Has the applicant demonstrated that it will leverage the available CDBG funds by coordinating with the Low Income Energy Assistance Program (LIEAP) and the Low Income Weatherization Assistance Program (LIWAP) of the U.S. Department of Energy (administered through the State of Montana Department of Public Health and Human Services and the appropriate Human Resource Development Council for the area)?

C. Housing Rehabilitation Projects

1. If housing rehabilitation is proposed:
 - a. Has the applicant appropriately documented a reasonable percentage or number of moderately substandard housing units that are most suitable for rehabilitation, with an emphasis on cost-effective rehabilitation?
 - b. Has the applicant chosen a geographic area or clientele of high need, in terms of concentrations of lower income families and substandard housing suitable for rehabilitation, which offers a reasonable potential for generating substantial recognizable impact?
 - c. For housing rehabilitation strategies which are based on targeting families with special needs, does the applicant's approach offer a strong potential to reduce substandard housing and community blight, while generating recognizable impact overall?
 - d. Has the applicant considered all reasonable options to reduce energy costs? For example, will "Energy Star" rated materials and appliances be incorporated into the project design?

D. Housing Projects Managed or Owned by Non-profit Organizations or Housing Authorities, or For-profit Entities

1. If a proposed housing project will be owned and/or managed long-term by a non-profit organization, by a housing authority, or by a for-profit entity:

Has the applicant demonstrated that the proposed project strategy is reasonable and appropriate -- particularly with regard to physical design and future operation, given (a) the alternatives considered in the PAR and (b) the organizational capacity and experience documented in response to the requirements of *Appendix N*?

2. Does the financial and other information provided (in response to Appendix N) concerning the organization(s) involved demonstrate that the proposal is cost effective, well-reasoned, appropriate and viable for the long term?

E. Community Efforts

1. Did the applicant document successful efforts to secure other public and private funding sources to assist with this project?
2. Did the applicant document an on-going, long-term commitment to planning for overall community housing and neighborhood renewal needs through the inventory of existing housing characteristics and the analysis of projected housing trends as part of the housing element of an adopted growth policy (comprehensive plan) or through the preparation of a neighborhood redevelopment plan or urban renewal plan?
3. Does the application document that relative to the community's capacity and resources, it has already undertaken or will undertake efforts in the community and/or project area to address housing and neighborhood renewal needs, such as:
 - a. Improving public facilities?
 - b. Past housing projects on behalf of LMI households?
 - c. Demolition of dilapidated, vacant structures or other community clean-up or beautification projects?
 - d. Zoning to encourage compatible land uses in residential areas, including provisions to encourage affordable housing and housing choice?
 - e. Zoning to encourage in-fill development and compatible land uses in residential areas, including provisions to encourage affordable housing and housing choice?
 - f. Establishing and promoting the use of tax incentives for building remodeling authorized under Montana law (Section 15-24-1501, MCA), which allow for property tax relief for building renovation over a five year period?
 - g. Adopting and actively enforcing "community decay" ordinances for blight removal as authorized under Montana law (Section 7-5-2111, MCA, for counties, and Section 7-5-4104, MCA, for municipalities)?
 - h. Aggressively enforcing the Uniform Code for the Abatement of Dangerous Buildings to eliminate dilapidated or deteriorated buildings, such as the clearance of a substantial

portion of unsafe, vacant, deteriorated structures that cannot be economically rehabilitated?

- i. Coordinating with private affordable housing efforts, such as Habitat for Humanity, Neighborhood Housing Services, or lender-sponsored home ownership training programs?
4. Did the applicant document that its community or county has committed local financial contributions to its proposed activities, such as absorbing all or a portion of administrative costs or other forms of direct financial or in-kind contribution to support the project?
5. If program income from previous CDBG grants has been received, will the applicant commit any available program income funds to the proposed project?

F. OTHER INFORMATION

Did the applicant provide any other pertinent information which could improve the ranking of the application for this ranking criterion?

SCORING

Each application will receive points depending upon its overall response to the "Project Strategy and Community Efforts" criterion, in comparison with the other applications submitted:

BEST	5 --	200 points
	4 --	160 points
	3 --	120 points
	2 --	80 points
	1 --	40 points
	0 --	0 points

4. BENEFIT TO LOW AND MODERATE INCOME -- 150 points

RANKING CRITERION

All CDBG projects must be designed to principally benefit low and moderate income families. In order to be eligible for CDBG funding, each applicant for a CDBG Housing and Neighborhood Renewal project must ensure that at least 51% of the families or persons that will be served by the project are LMI and that its documentation of projected LMI benefit complies with federal and state CDBG requirements.

Each applicant must document in its application that:

- a minimum of 51% of the non-administrative funds requested for a CDBG project will be used for activities that are clearly designed to meet identified needs of low and moderate income (LMI) persons in the project area.
- any activities proposed would not benefit moderate income persons in a manner that would exclude or discriminate against low income persons. *See Appendix J.*

Housing and Neighborhood Renewal projects usually project 100% benefit to LMI households because they can adopt guidelines to assure that only LMI households will receive CDBG housing assistance.

Any activity carried out with CDBG funds that involves the acquisition or rehabilitation of property to provide housing is considered to benefit LMI only to the extent that upon completion, the housing will be occupied by LMI persons. In order for rental units rehabilitated with CDBG funds to be considered as benefiting LMI, the majority of the housing units in a structure must be occupied after rehabilitation by LMI persons at affordable rents.

If a local income survey was conducted, the application must include a summary of the income survey results and a description of the survey methodology used. (See the MDOC handbook entitled *Documenting Benefit to Low and Moderate Income Persons* for a discussion of the minimum requirements for local income surveys.)

Under HUD regulations, MDOC cannot accept the results from a local income survey for ranking purposes unless the applicant has adequately described the survey methodology used and adequately documented that the methodology meets the CDBG requirements, including:

1. use of correct LMI income levels
2. use of an acceptable survey format
3. meeting minimum sample size, and
4. survey sample was either truly random OR the total population was surveyed.

Before conducting a local income survey, CDBG applicants should submit a draft of the survey form they intend to use to MDOC CDBG staff for their review to assure that the results of the survey will be acceptable for ranking purposes.

*** Note:** Applicants must document the survey methodology used to determine the community's LMI in accordance with the requirements above. If this process is not properly documented, MDOC will use HUD community LMI data instead of the results claimed from a local income survey that fails to meet MDOC requirements.

REQUIREMENTS:

- A. Applicants must provide a narrative response that describes how the proposed project will principally benefit LMI persons and comply with the CDBG LMI requirements outlined below.
- B. Applicants must provide a completed copy of the “Benefit to LMI Form”. See **Appendix J** for the CDBG Benefit to LMI form and instructions.
- C. Documentation for benefit to low and moderate income persons must be consistent with the most recent edition of MDOC guidelines, Documenting Benefit to Low and Moderate Income Persons. Key requirements are as follows:
 1. For indirect (area wide) benefit situations:
 - (a) Document that area is principally residential,
 - (b) Verify LMI benefit with HUD LMI data, or
 - (c) Verify LMI benefit with local LMI survey and adequately describe methodology.
 - (1) Document that correct LMI income levels were used.
 - (2) Provide a copy of the survey with an acceptable format and a summary of results.
 - (3) Document that the minimum sample size requirement was met. (See pages D-2 and D-3 of Documenting Benefit to Low and Moderate Income Persons.)
 - (4) Document that the sample was either random or included the total population.
 2. In projects where direct financial assistance to LMI persons is proposed or for projects which would involve “limited clientele” benefit situations, describe how LMI status will be documented. Either:
 - (a) The clientele is presumed to be LMI under HUD regulations, or
 - (b) The applicant can confirm the LMI status of beneficiaries and limit (“target”) benefits to LMI households.

For more information on “limited clientele” benefit and “targeting” concepts, see the MDOC CDBG publication, Documenting Benefit to Low and Moderate Income Persons.

D. Affordability of Rents and Loan Repayments

Rents

HUD regulations require that in order for CDBG assistance to multi-unit structures to qualify as benefiting low and moderate income persons, “...the units must be occupied by low and moderate income persons at affordable rents.”

If the proposed housing and neighborhood renewal projects will involve assistance to or provision of rental units, the applicant must adequately describe how the affordability of rent will be assured for low and moderate income persons.

Loan Repayments

Where CDBG housing assistance will be provided through loans to homeowners, in order to assure that the assistance will be affordable for low and moderate income persons, grant recipients must incorporate provisions to assure that no more than 30% of a borrower's gross monthly income will be used to repay the total of the principal and interest, property taxes and insurance (or 35% if the average cost of monthly utilities is included). MDOC may permit grant recipients to establish lower standards or alternate debt-to-income ratios that consider other

existing debt of borrowers, such as an automobile loan or fixed, long-term medical or day care expenses as long as they appear reasonable and equitable.

If the proposed housing and neighborhood renewal projects will involve loans, such as for housing rehabilitation or down payment assistance for housing loans, the applicant must adequately describe how the affordability of CDBG-assisted loans will be assured for low and moderate income persons.

The HUD LMI limits to be used for CDBG housing and neighborhood renewal applications submitted this year are included in **Appendix K**.



DIRECTIONS FOR APPLICANTS:

- The MDOC CDBG staff will consider the following ranking issues in scoring applications for this criterion. Applicants should make sure that their narrative response to the ranking criterion thoroughly addresses the questions that are applicable to their proposed CDBG project.
- The applicant should respond “point by point” to the following issues, but to reduce duplication, the applicant may reference other sections of the application where the issue has already been addressed.
- In addition to providing a reference, you should include a statement that summarizes the relationship of what is being referenced to the particular ranking issue or special requirement. For example, state "See page 20, paragraph a, of the Uniform Application" which provides a detailed description of alternatives considered as a response to a ranking criterion or special requirement.

In addition, for ease of reference, applicants should provide any appropriate documentation or pertinent exhibits immediately following their responses to the *APPLICATION RANKING ISSUES*, rather than appending them to the end of the overall application.

APPLICATION RANKING ISSUES

A. Affordability of Rents and Loan Repayments

1. Affordability of Rents

If the proposed housing and neighborhood renewal projects will involve assistance to or provision of rental units, has the applicant adequately described how the affordability of rent will be assured for low and moderate income persons?

2. Affordability of Loan Repayments

If the proposed housing and neighborhood renewal projects will involve loans, such as for housing rehabilitation or down payment assistance for housing loans, has the applicant adequately described how the affordability of loan repayments will be assured for low and moderate income persons?

B. Income Survey

1. If the applicant conducted an income survey, was the income survey format in accordance with MDOC requirements? *(Please provide a sample of your survey format.)*
2. Were the correct HUD income levels used for the survey? *(Please contact MDOC for the most current HUD LMI limits before you conduct an income survey.)*
3. Did the applicant adequately describe the methodology it used to complete that survey?
4. Was the survey sample random or was the total population surveyed? *(If a population survey was conducted but less than 100% of the households were surveyed, please explain the methodology for the survey sample.)*
5. Did the applicant adequately describe the results of that income survey?
6. Did the applicant's survey meet the required minimum sample size as described on pages D-2 and D-3 of the MDOC publication "Documenting Benefit to Low and Moderate Income Persons"?

*** Note:** Applicants must document the process used to determine the proposed project's LMI benefit in accordance with the requirements above. If this process is not adequately documented consistent with CDBG requirements, MDOC will use HUD LMI data rather than the results claimed from a local income survey that fails to meet the CDBG minimum requirements.

SCORING

To reflect Congress' intent that CDBG funds principally benefit low and moderate-income families, this criterion assigns points based on the percentage of CDBG funds that will assist low and moderate-income persons, and from the responses to the above criteria.

The percentage of benefit to low and moderate-income persons is determined by dividing (a) the total amount of non-administrative CDBG funds proposed to principally benefit low and moderate-income households by (b) the total amount of non-administrative CDBG funds requested by the applicant.

Scoring Method: Applicants will be assigned three points for each documented percentage of benefit to low and moderate income (LMI) persons over 50 percent. Fractional percentages will be rounded to the nearest whole number. For example: A community could propose a housing activity that will assure that assistance will be provided only to LMI households by screening applicants and requiring documentation of household income. The community would claim 100% benefit to LMI households. The applicant would receive 150 points, as follows: $100 - 50 = 50 \times 3 \text{ points} = 150 \text{ points}$.

*** NOTE:**

It should be noted that filling out the Benefit to LMI form is not sufficient in itself, to address this criterion. Applicants must both respond to the criterion and sufficiently document the process used to identify LMI households in their community. **If applicants do not do both, they may be assigned the HUD community LMI percentage as the basis for the score for this criterion.**

_____ (Percent LMI Benefit) – (50) = _____ x 3 points = _____ points for Criterion 4

5. IMPLEMENTATION AND MANAGEMENT -- 125 points

RANKING CRITERION

The “Implementation and Management” criterion considers the following, relative to the capacity of the applicant:

- whether the applicant has clearly demonstrated that the project is feasible and achievable, taking into consideration the nature of the project activities, the size and resources of the community, the budget, and implementation schedule proposed,
- the soundness and appropriateness of the applicant's plan for assuring proper overall management of the CDBG project, including financial management of grant funds, compliance with State and federal requirements, and cost-effective completion of project activities,
- the applicant's readiness to implement the project if awarded CDBG funds, including the firm commitment of all non-CDBG funds and resources by July 2007.
- whether the applicant (or sub-recipient entity) has carefully considered all potential environmental, regulatory, and technical issues which could impact the timely start-up and successful implementation of project activities,
- the soundness of the applicant's (or subrecipient entity's) plans for assuring effective operation and long-term management of any assisted housing facility, and
- the applicant's performance on past and current CDBG-funded projects.

REQUIREMENTS:

A. Legal Jurisdiction and Authority

Applicants must have the legal jurisdiction and authority to finance, operate and maintain the proposed facility and, when applicable, must have the demonstrated financial capacity to repay any debt incurred. In all cases, the applicant assumes complete responsibility for proper financial management of the CDBG funds awarded to it and for compliance with all applicable State laws and regulations.

B. Financial Management System

Pursuant to Section 2-7-504, MCA, a CDBG recipient must demonstrate that its financial management system meets generally accepted accounting principles before MDOC will disburse CDBG funds for a local project.

C. Management Capacity

To be awarded a grant under the CDBG Program, a local government must have the management capacity to undertake and satisfactorily complete the project it is proposing within 24 months of grant award. An applicant is assumed to have the capacity to undertake the proposed project unless available information raises a question concerning an applicant's capacity. If any question arises during the evaluation of the application, MDOC may request additional information. If an applicant does not believe that it currently has the capacity to manage a CDBG grant, it may propose to hire administrative staff or arrange for project administration by another local government through an

interlocal agreement or by contracting for administrative services with a consultant. (These are allowable expenses that can be paid for using CDBG funds.)

D. Project Management Plan and Implementation Schedule (See Appendix M)

Each applicant must submit a draft project management plan which, at a minimum:

1. Addresses the local government's plans for assuring proper management of the CDBG project, including financial management of grant funds, compliance with State and federal requirements, and effective and timely start-up and completion of project activities.
2. Identifies the person or persons who will be responsible for day-to-day grant management (or position descriptions developed for these persons) and any contracted services to be utilized in carrying out the project.
3. Includes a quarterly schedule for project implementation that identifies the time frames for major activities and expenditures and the coordination of non-CDBG resources for the project.
4. To familiarize themselves with CDBG project management requirements, applicants may consult the most recent version of the CDBG Grant Administration Manual at the following website:

http://comdev.mt.gov/CDD_CDBG_GA.asp

E. Proposed Project Budget and Budget Narrative

Each applicant must submit a **project budget**, which is to be accompanied by **a narrative explanation of the rationale/the justification and assumptions for each line item** of the proposed CDBG project activity costs and related administrative costs.

This must include a breakdown identifying the sources and amounts of non-CDBG funds and total project cost estimates for each item. See the Uniform Application for Montana Housing Loan, Grant & Tax Credit Programs, 2006 Edition (available on-line at http://housing.mt.gov/Hous_Apps.asp) for the budget form and instructions.

In addition to providing the basic information requested in Sections C-I through C-VI of the Uniform Application for Montana Housing Loan, Grant & Tax Credit Programs, the applicant must provide a narrative that thoroughly describes and explains the assumptions that are made.

Percentage of a Grant Allowed for Project Administration:

- **The ceiling for local project administrative costs is 10% of the total CDBG grant amount** for all Housing and Neighborhood Renewal projects and Public Facilities projects, **with the exception that a 15% ceiling is allowed for housing rehabilitation projects**. In the case of housing rehabilitation projects, the cost of housing inspection is considered a non-administrative activity cost for the purpose of calculating the maximum administrative percentage.
- For the last several years, **local project administrative costs for public facilities projects have averaged about five percent**.

- **Administrative costs for housing projects** (other than housing rehabilitation) have also averaged about five percent.
- **Administrative costs for housing rehabilitation projects have averaged about twelve percent.**

F. Firm Commitment of Funds

As appropriate, each applicant must:

1. Demonstrate either that firm commitments exist for any other resources to be involved in the project, or that the resources will be available by July 2007.
 - a. CDBG funds are awarded and received according to a two-step process. In the first step, upon the completion of application ranking successful applicants are notified of their tentative grant award before CDBG funds are actually received from the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD).
 - b. Later, as the second step, successful grantees will receive a notice of confirmation of grant award from MDOC after HUD releases Congressionally approved CDBG funds to the state. This action typically occurs in April of each year.
2. In documenting a public commitment, specify the amount and use of the funds or resources. Funds or resources committed by a local government must take the form of a resolution by the governing body that specifies the approximate amount of the commitment. (See **Appendix O.**) A letter of commitment from the agency or organization involved must document funds or resources from a State or federal agency or private organization. The commitment of funds or resources may be made contingent on CDBG funds being awarded for the proposed project.

G. Environmental Checklist

All applicants must provide a completed "Environmental Request for Information Checklist," found in Section D (Environmental) of the **Uniform Application for Montana Housing Loan, Grant & Tax Credit Programs, 2006 Edition** (available on-line at: http://housing.mt.gov/Hous_Apps.asp).

For each environmental checklist items, the applicant must complete the "Comments/Sources" portion of the checklist by **providing a narrative that (1) briefly describes relevant information, and (2) identifies the information source used and consulted with in responding to that issue.**

H. Applications on Behalf of Non-profit and For-profit Organizations

Applicants applying on behalf of non-profit organizations which will operate and own or lease an assisted facility or project and for-profit entities that commit to serving LMI citizens must provide the information required in sections C and D of **Appendix N** (Special Requirements for Projects Involving Non-profit or For-profit Organizations). Applicants should provide thorough responses to the requested information because it will be used as a key element in evaluating applications involving non-profit or for-profit organizations. See also Requirements for Projects Involving Non-profit or For-profit Entities on page 28 above.

I. Acquisition, Demolition and Relocation

The applicant should provide a plan addressing the administrative and technical issues, mechanisms, and procedures that will be involved in carrying out any proposed acquisition, demolition, or relocation

activities. If proposing acquisition, provide documentation that the property can be purchased or leased within six months of the date of tentative grant award.

J. **Energy Conservation Activities**

Where an applicant has proposed energy conservation activities that would be coordinated with the LIEAP and/or LIWAP Program administered by the Montana Department of Public Health and Human Services, *applicants must include a plan for coordination* between the local Human Resource Development Council and the local government to coordinate the LIEAP/LIWAP energy weatherization assistance activities. For further information, please contact:

<http://www.dphhs.mt.gov/programsservices/energyassistance/index.shtml>

K. **Program Income**

“Program Income” is any income earned by a grantee from a CDBG-supported activity -- such as repayments of principal or interest to a local revolving loan fund program generated by housing rehabilitation activities. These funds are the monies that are received after a project has been completed and closed out and are retained at the local level as authorized by the Montana Department of Commerce.

Any community that has been receiving program income from a previous CDBG project funded after 1992 must submit a summary of past program income earnings, activities funded, and other information along with the CDBG grant application (see *Appendix R, Program Income*). Under HUD regulations, communities are also required to submit annual program income reports to MDOC if they have received program income from CDBG-supported activities. CDBG program income is more fully discussed under Special Requirements for All Housing and Neighborhood Renewal Projects on page 21.



DIRECTIONS FOR APPLICANTS:

- The MDOC CDBG staff will consider the following ranking issues in scoring applications for this criterion. Applicants should make sure that their narrative response to the ranking criterion thoroughly addresses the questions that are applicable to their proposed CDBG project.
- The applicant should respond “point by point” to the following issues, but to reduce duplication, the applicant may reference other sections of the application where the issue has already been addressed.
- In addition to providing a reference, you should include a statement that summarizes the relationship of what is being referenced to the particular ranking issue or special requirement. For example, state “See page 20, paragraph a. of the Uniform Application which provides a detailed description of alternatives considered” as a response to a ranking criterion or special requirement.
- This ranking criterion will also be scored based upon the information contained in the applicant's:
 - **Uniform Application for Montana Housing Loan, Grant, & Tax Credit Programs, 2006 Edition**
 - if applicable, a ***Preliminary Architectural Report (PAR)*** following the format provided in Appendix S, for other housing and neighborhood renewal projects involving new construction or rehabilitation of existing buildings, Applicants should reference pertinent sections of the Uniform Application and the PAR in their narrative responses; and

- if applicable, the information provided in response to the "Special Requirements for Projects Involving Non-profit or For-Profit Organizations," found in **Appendix N**.

In addition, for ease of reference, applicants should provide any appropriate documentation or pertinent exhibits **immediately following their responses** to the *APPLICATION RANKING ISSUES*, rather than appending them to the end of the overall application.

APPLICATION RANKING ISSUES

A. Project Management Plan and Implementation Schedule

1. Would the applicant's management plan assure proper management of the CDBG project, including cost-effective financial management of grant funds, compliance with State and federal requirements, and timely completion of project activities?
2. Has the applicant specifically identified the person or persons who will be responsible for day-to-day project management and financial management? Did the applicant thoroughly describe any contracted services necessary to carry out the project?
3. Has the applicant secured firm commitments for assistance from other local, state or federal funding sources?
4. In cases where more than a single funding source or organization would be involved in the project, did the applicant thoroughly describe how these will be coordinated and directed?
5. Would the applicant be able to meet all CDBG project start-up requirements by July 2007 and be able to undertake and complete the proposed project within 24 months of the final grant award in April 2007? Note: a time frame of 36 months is appropriate for housing rehabilitation projects, especially when a historic survey must precede housing activities. In addition, environmental constraints, such as the presence of asbestos may necessitate a longer project period.
6. Has the applicant thoroughly considered the administrative and technical issues involved in the proposed housing and neighborhood renewal project and developed appropriate responses for them?
7. Does the proposed project appear feasible and achievable, taking into consideration the nature of the project activities, the size and resources of the community, the budget, and implementation schedule proposed?

B. Proposed Project Budget and Budget Narrative

1. Are all of the applicant's proposed *activity* budget line items thoroughly explained, reasonable and well supported? (Applications that involve *non-profit and/or for-profit organizations* may reference their responses to Sections C and D of Appendix N, as applicable, as part of their response to this question.)
2. Are the proposed *administrative* costs reasonable, appropriate and well justified?

C. Impacts or Benefit to Low and Moderate Income Persons

1. Has the applicant thoroughly documented proposed claims of benefit to low and moderate income persons?
2. Has the applicant adequately considered any potential negative financial impacts upon low and moderate income households as a result of project activities (for example, assessing low income households for street lights or sidewalks as part of a neighborhood renewal project)? Are the potential impacts thoroughly discussed and appropriate, mitigating measures proposed?
3. Has the applicant proposed an administratively sound, cost-effective means of minimizing any adverse financial impacts or maximizing benefits for LMI residents and for community residents overall, such as “targeting” financial assistance to LMI households, or paying for replacement of lead water lines?
4. In cases where direct financial assistance to low and moderate income persons is proposed, has the applicant:
 - a. Developed sound and cost-effective targeting procedures which are appropriate and feasible given the administrative resources of the applicant?
 - b. Provided reasonable assurance that the targeting of assistance can be completed within the implementation schedule for the project?

D. Environmental Checklist (Uniform Housing Application, Section D)

1. Has the applicant done a thorough job of completing the environmental checklist, including documenting direct contact with appropriate state or federal agencies?
2. Has the applicant provided thorough and credible responses, and supplied specific sources of information for the environmental checklist topic areas?
3. Has the applicant demonstrated that the project will avoid adverse impacts on the environment, including potential historic resources? Conversely, does the applicant describe efforts to avoid adverse environmental impacts on the project including proximity to flood plains, hazardous facilities or sites, or incompatible land uses? (See environmental checklist.)
4. If any concerns or adverse impacts have been identified, has the applicant provided appropriate responses to mitigate them?
5. Has the applicant explained how the analysis of potential environmental concerns (such as lead-based paint, asbestos, and historic preservation architectural requirements) has been closely coordinated with the project design, cost, and consideration of alternatives?
6. Has the applicant adequately anticipated and thoroughly addressed all potential environmental, community planning, and regulatory constraints (such as consistency with local growth policy, zoning ordinances, building codes, state agency administrative orders, etc.)?

E. Long-term Management

1. FOR ALL HOUSING AND NEIGHBORHOOD RENEWAL PROJECTS INVOLVING LONG-TERM MANAGEMENT OF HOUSING FACILITIES:

- a. Has the applicant thoroughly explained its plans for assuring adequate, long-term management and operation and maintenance of the facility or project?
- b. Has the applicant demonstrated that there will be sufficient staff and financial resources to operate the facility or project over the long-term after project completion?
- c. Has the applicant adequately explained all projected costs for the future operation of the facility or project?

2. FOR PROJECTS INVOLVING NON-PROFIT OR FOR-PROFIT ORGANIZATIONS:

(The applicant may reference sections in its response to the Uniform Application form or Appendix N, as applicable.)

Where facilities or activities are proposed that will remain the responsibility of a non-profit entity:

- a. Has the applicant demonstrated the successful past long-term performance of the organization?
- b. Has the applicant thoroughly documented that the organization has the financial and management capacity to assure cost-effective, long-term management of the facility?
- c. Has the applicant demonstrated that the organization will have adequate resources to assure long-term operation and maintenance?

F. Acquisition, Demolition and Displacement

1. If the project will involve acquisition of property easements, has the community documented efforts to contact landowners to gain their cooperation?
2. Would the project involve the displacement of individuals?, If displacement will be involved, does the applicant have adequate plans to address any displacement that may result from the proposed activities?

G. Procurement

If professional services will be necessary for implementation or management of the CDBG project, will the applicant assure free and open competition in the procurement of those services through the use of requests for proposals?

If procurement has already taken place, did the applicant provide documentation, such as a copy of the Request for Proposal (RFP), publication notice, description of the selection process, and selection criteria used which complies with CDBG requirements?

H. Program Income

1. If the applicant has received program income since 1993, has it documented past program income expenditures for the last three years, in accordance with MDOC requirements?
2. If the applicant will receive program income in the future, has it developed and included a plan for future administration and expenditure of the anticipated program income funds?
3. Has the applicant routinely submitted the required annual program income reports to MDOC in the past?

I. Status of Past and Current CDBG Funded Projects

1. Did the applicant provide information on the status of any open CDBG projects including closeout reports and project completion?
2. If the applicant has an open CDBG project, is it in compliance with the project implementation schedule contained in its CDBG contract with MDOC?
3. Has the applicant satisfactorily addressed any audit or monitoring findings directly related to a previous CDBG grant award?

J. Other Information

Did the applicant provide any other pertinent information that could improve the application's score for this ranking criterion?

SCORING

Each application will receive points depending upon its overall response to the "Implementation and Management" criterion, in comparison to the other applications submitted:

BEST	5 --	125 points
	4 --	100 points
	3 --	75 points
	2 --	50 points
	1 --	25 points
	0 --	0 points